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MONTREUX MEETING SHOWS CONTINUITY OF CSCE CAUSE

LD132216Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the 35 states which took part in the European conference is being held in the Swiss town of Montreux. At the microphone is Anatoliy Potapov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio:

[Potapov] The meeting in Switzerland is one to note in international life. Diplomats and lawyers from countries which participated in the Helsinki conference have to examine the peaceful settlement of international disputes. They must jointly work out a method of resolving disputes which arise. This method must be acceptable to all 35 states without exception, be based on the principles of international law and the sovereign equality of countries and, finally and most importantly, be a method of peaceful settlement. I stress peaceful--this is the essence of the problem. By sending their experts to Montreux, 35 governments are following the direct recommendation of the European conference's Final Act. The states represented in Helsinki pledged to resolve disputes between them only by peaceful means, so as not to present a threat to international peace and security, and now the experts in Montreux must remind us about the specific content of the agreement reached at the highest level.

But the significance of the international meeting in Montreux is much broader. It is very important that it is just such meetings, with all 35 states taking part, which are being held a little over 3 years after Helsinki. They are not called many-sided for nothing; the aim of such meetings is to implement the decisions of the conference.

But Western propaganda often feeds the public the idea that the Helsinki decisions have been at a dead end for a long time. But consider the facts: Last summer there was a meeting of experts from the 35 states in Bonn. In complete accordance with the Helsinki decisions, they were to draft conclusions and recommendations for a large scientific forum. Discussions ended in success, and such a forum, with the leading scientific figures from Europe, the United States and Canada, will take place in February 1980. Exactly 3 months later another conference of experts from the 35 states will start in Malta. Its task is to set forth specific initiatives for the development of cooperation around the Mediterranean, about which there is a special section in the Final Act. Let us remind you that following the completion of the Belgrade meeting in March, preparations are already underway for a European forum in Madrid next November. All are many-sided meetings, and by the same token all 35 countries which took part in the Helsinki conference are keeping in constant contact regarding many issues of European security and cooperation.

Thus the meeting of experts from the 35 states presently in progress in Montreux is just one of the stages in the multifaceted process begun in Helsinki. Despite the many obstacles placed in the way of detente by its opponents, the Helsinki cause is continuing, and the Helsinki decisions are being implemented.

TASS REPORTS 9 NOVEMBER MBFR SESSION IN VIENNA

LD091606Y Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 9, TASS--Participants in the negotiations on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe today held a plenary session behind closed doors in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna.

The session was addressed by the leader of the Belgian delegation, Ambassador M. Smolderen. A press attache of the GDR delegation told journalists that the speech of the Belgian delegate showed that the West is still on its old positions and is evading an answer to the question of arms reductions by West European countries and Canada. This cannot help progress in the talks. For their part, the socialist states from the very beginning of the Vienna dialogue have adhered to the principles of reciprocity in reducing armed forces and armaments, and of equal security of the sides. This found reflection, he said, in their important proposals of February 1976, and of June 1978. These took into account the positive elements in the Western position. The proposed two stages of reduction conform to the principles of reciprocity, with the USSR and the USA alone reducing their troops during the first stage. For the success of the talks the West should agree to stipulate in an agreement about the first stage the quantity and time by which the West European countries and Canada undertake to reduce their forces following the reduction of troops by the USSR and the USA.

CONCRETE PLEDGES OF COUNTRIES AT MBFR MUST BE CLEAR

LD132255Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Here is a report cabled by our special correspondent Andrey Sokolov from Vienna, where the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are underway: Although there have been close to 190 plenary sessions over 5 years the talks have been in progress, regrettably no results have been achieved. But there could have been results. There is every ground to say that if the NATO countries had considered the draft of an agreement submitted by the socialist countries back in 1973 seriously, there would have been a drastic cut in the armed forces and armaments in the center of Europe by 1977. The army contingents would have been cut by over 300,000 men and the stockpiles of arms would have been reduced. And that would have been accomplished in line with the documents fixing the approximate equality of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in the region. As a result of the reduction, the parity would not have been upset but the danger of military confrontation would have become less. Thus the principles of equality would have been observed and no side would have suffered damage to its security.

And these are the very principles that were agreed upon between East and West even before the Vienna dialog started. The Soviet Union and its allies have been steadfastly observing these principles in all their initiatives at the Vienna talks. They have been showing in action how keenly they are interested in the successful conclusion of the talks and have been demonstrating their readiness for a reasonable and realistic compromise. This is borne out by the proposals put forward by the socialist countries on 8 June this year. The proposals take into account a number of elements of the position of the Western participants in the talks, including the ones concerning equal collective ceilings. At the same time, the socialist countries justifiably believe that all direct participants in the talks must take reductions in keeping with their potentials and the volume of reductions should be indicated as early as in the first stage agreement so that right from the beginning it should be absolutely clear what concrete pledges every country makes.

In other words, no one should--hiding behind the backs of others--dodge commitments on reductions or even less so build up his military contingents and armaments at the expense of reductions by other countries. The reason for this and the fairness of this demand are sufficiently obvious. In general when the socialist countries announced their proposals on 8 June the West, too, recognized the constructive nature of the proposals. At first there were many commentaries and statements that things would now get moving. But for as long as more than 5 months the West has failed to give a concrete answer to these proposals. This point was made by journalists also at the news conference that was held after the latest fullscale meeting of the talks at the end of last week.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE CALLS FOR ACTION ON NAMIBIA

LD110950Y Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 11, TASS--Decisive and effective moasures must be taken against the South African racists that refuse to fulfill the United Nations decision on the granting of independence to the Namibian people. This opinion is expressed by the overwhelming majority of speakers in the United Nations Security Council where the question of Namibia is being discussed.

Setting out the Soviet Union's stand, USSR Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy said that by their actions a number of Western countries actually help the South African authorities prepare to so-called "internal settlement" in Namibia whose real purpose is to create a puppet regime tarough the holding of fictitious elections.

Such a "settlement" will complicate considerably solution of the task of ensuring Namibia's genuine independence and will lead to the aggravation of the situation in southern Africa, which will be a serious threat to international peace and security, the Soviet delegate said. Those who oppose adoption of effective measures by the Security Council for averting this threat are acting contrary to the interests of the African people, contrary to the interests of consolidating world peace.

The Soviet Union declares consistently for undelayed granting to the Namibian people of its inalienable right to self-determination and genuine independence on the basis of respect of unity and territorial intergrity of that country. To achieve this aim, the Soviet representative said, it is necessary to put an end to economic or any other cooperation with South Africa, to isolate the Pretoria racist regime in the political and diplomatic spheres.

Venezuela's representative Reuben Carpio Castillo urged the Security Council to reject the farce of elections that the Republic of South Africa is staging in Namibia. He supported the proposal of applying strict sanctions to the racist regime.

Gabon's delegate Leon N'dong said that Western powers hastened to meet Pretoria's all demands instead of making it fulfill the Security Council's decision. The racists now intend to place their flunkeys in office in Namibia. This road must be rejected, he said.

Condemns RSA Decision

LD131820Y Moscow TASS in Enslish 1814 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 13, TASS--The United Nations Security Council condemned the decision of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] to start unilaterally the holding of elections in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia. The resolution adopted by the Security Council stresses that this decision means outright definance to the United Nations, specifically, to the prestige of the Security Council. The Security Council warned the Republic of South Africa that unless it calls off elections, it will have to convene immediately for taking measures in accordance with the United Nations Charter, including its Article Seven so as to ensure observance by South Africa or resolutions of the Security Council on the granting of independence to the Namibian people. Article Seven envisages the use of obligatory sanctions. The United Nations secretary-general must present a report on the implementation of this resolution by November 25, 1978.

Ten votes were cast for the resolution. Five countries--the United States, Britain, France, FRG and Canada--abstained during the voting.

FIRST COMMITTEE DEBATE MEASURES TOWARD DISARMAMENT

LD100942Y Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Implementation of concrete measures of nuclear disarmament must become the priority task in the efforts of states to eliminate the risk of a new war. This is believed by the overwhelming majority among 150 countries, members of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, where the most topical general problems of disarmament are now being discussed.

Hungary's representative N. Domokos pointed to the growing danger presented by attempts of militarist imperialist circles to open up another sphere of the nuclear arms race by creating new types of mass destruction weapons. Production of the neutron bomb would lessen the opportunities to reverse the nuclear arms race, the Hungarian delegate said. The only sound solution to this problem is to draw up a treaty banning the neutron bomb, he stressed.

Zaire's delegate Bukaye Matulombele pointed to the importance of adopting measures to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. In this connection he came out in support of the Soviet proposal to conclude an international convention for strengthening of guarantees of security of non-nuclear states. Such a convention, he said, would also help consolidate trust in relations among states.

Summing up the proposal on non-emplacement of nuclear weapons in the territories of states where there are no such weapons at present, the proposal that was submitted by the Soviet Union at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, USSR representative Y. Fokin said that the implementation of this proposal would help end the nuclear arms race and would be an important measure for preservation of peace and security in different areas of the world.

NONNUCLEAR STATES SUPPORT SOVIET SECURITY PROPOSAL

LD101852Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 10, TASS--TASS news analyst Orlov writes:

The profound interest of non-nuclear states in seeking the settlement of the question of guarantees of their security was convincingly displayed in the course of the debate at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, which was completed the other day on the Soviet proposal that an international convention be concluded on strengthening security guarantees for non-nuclear states. Delegations of many countries came out with a substantiation of the necessity of translating this topical proposal into reality. They expressed, in particular, their gratitude to the Soviet Union as a nuclear power, which has been the first to respond to the wish of the non-nuclear states about their security. It was stressed that given the goodwill of states, in the first place of nuclear ones, the Soviet Union's initiative may yield positive practical results comparatively speedily.

In the course of the debate with the participation of representatives of more than 50 countries it was repeatedly noted that the conclusion of a convention as proposed by the Soviet Union would strengthen the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear arms and would also serve as a stimulus for the establishment in various parts of the world of nuclear-free zones. The conclusion of the convention would be an important contribution to common efforts for improving the political climate in international relations.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim Described the Soviet proposal as a very important and useful one. In common with other delegates, representative of the People's Republic of Congo N. Ganga Mbala described the proposal as a concrete contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly.

According to Finland's firm conviction (a statement to this effect was made by its representative Y. Blomberg) the proposed convention is called upon to play an important role in putting an end to the proliferation of the most terrible mass destruction weapon, in the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

Support for the idea of concluding a convention on strengthening security guarantees of non-nuclear states was expressed along with the socialist countries also by representatives of Algeria, Afghanistan, Benin, Guyana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Iran and many other countries.

As usual, Peking's negative stand struck a discordant note. Its representative maliciously attacked and levelled unfounded accusations against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which are consistently upholding the idea of concluding a convention. The frankly obstructionist approach of the present Chinese leadership to such a topical problem as that of strengthening the security guarantees of non-nuclear states is fresh proof of their stubborn reluctance to reckon with the real interests of the peoples, their resistance to efforts for strengthening peace and international security.

The debate at the United Nations Organization has on the whole confirmed the great topicality and importance of the fresh Soviet initiative, wide support for it by an overwhelming part of the world community.

UNGA ADOPTS REPORT ON PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

LD111144Y Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 11, TASS--The United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a report on international cooperation in peaceful uses of outer space that was prepared by the special political committee. The report expresses the interests of entire mankind in further exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuation of the efforts to ensure that all states benefit from this. The report points to great importance of international cooperation in the sphere of achieving better mutual understanding among nations.

The document welcomes the successful implementation of the flights of international space crews in which cosmonauts of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR participated for the first time together with Soviet cosmonauts.

Submitting the report for approval of the delegates, the chairman of the 33rd session of the General Assembly Indalecio Lievan Aquirre of Colombia congratulated the Soviet Union on the successful conclusion of the outstanding space experiment on board the orbital research complex Salut-6-Soyuz-31 as a result of which Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov set a new record of the duration of man's stay in space.

UNESCO DELEGATES SEEK TO ENHANCE CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

LD092133Y Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Mandrov reports:

The discussion on questions of general politics and activities of UNESCO has been concluded at the 20th session of UNESCO's General Conference which is under way here.

In the centre of the delegates' attention were problems of enhancing UNESCO's contribution to consolidation of peace, development of education, science and culture for the good of the whole of mankind. Delegates' speeches have shown that problems of curbing the arms race and problems of disarmament are the key concern of all peoples and states. Representatives of the Soviet Union submitted for the discussion a draft resolution on that international organisation's contribution to moulding a favourable public opinion for ending the arms race and transition to disarmament. The Soviet proposal has been received with approval by the participants in the session. In the course of the general-political discussion analyzed has been the implementation of the resolution, adopted at the previous session, on UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace and the organisation's objectives in promoting the exercise of human rights and elimination of colonialism and racism. The Soviet Union advanced on this question a draft resolution, approved by the overwhelming majority of the participating countries.

Representatives of a whole number of states denounced violations of human rights on the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, the disgraceful practices of racism and apartheid in the south of Africa. The delegates have shown a major interest in debates on the draft declaration on basic principles of using mass media for consolidation of peace, international mutual understanding and struggle against propaganda of war, against racism and apartheid.

As was emphasised in his speech at the session by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov, the main task is to put the powerful potential of the mass media at the service of peace, mutual understanding, national independence, to exclude its use for fanning up hostility, aggravation of tension and "psychological warfare".

From speeches of delegates, primarily those from developing countries, it was clear that for their peoples it is far from being indifferent what information is received by the television viewers, radio-listeners and readers of periodicals. In this connection, they came out against the practice of "information imperialism" and the bossing of monopolistic newspaper-publishing trusts in their intellectual life. The Soviet Union has made a proposal on holding with UNESCO's assistance an international seminar of journalists for the study of experience of establishment in the Soviet Union of national information bodies and the training of journalist cadres.

Rounding off the debate on questions of general politics, UNESCO's general director, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, has noted the fruitful character of the discussions, making it possible to determine the main directions of the program of the organisation's activities for 1979-1980. He called for UNESCO's intensified activities in elimination of social, economic and cultural inequality between peoples, against manifestations of racism and apartheid, for the need of putting material and intellectual resources of the participating countries at the service of development of mankind.

Israeli Actions Denounced

LD140714Y Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 14, TASS--The participants in the current 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference have resolutely denounced Israel's actions in extermination of cultural and historical legacy of illegally-occupied Jerusalem.

A resolution on this issue, tabled by 20 Arab countries, was adopted by a majority of votes. The document expresses protest against Israel's violations of UN and UNESCO resolutions and demands that Israel should immediately terminate excavations and construction work which interfere with the historical panorama of the Arab part of Jerusalem.

UNGA RESOLUTION CALLS FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION IN CYPRUS

LD101050Y Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 10, TASS--The UN General Assembly demanded an immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and military personnel from the Republic of Cyprus. Its resolution, which was supported by an overwhelming majority of UN member-countries, expresses full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and policy of non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and calls for an end to any foreign interference in its internal affairs. The document stresses the need for an immediate and effective implementation of the UN decisions on Cyprus as an effective basis for a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The UN General Assembly called for an urgent resumption of talks on a realistic and constructive basis between representatives of the Turkish and the Greek communities of Cyprus under the aegis of the UN secretary general.

The delegates of Algeria, Syria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Mali, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Costa Rica, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other countries criticized the manoeuvres of certain NATO circles which are trying to take the Cyprus issue out of the United Nations and to settle it within the narrow circle of NATO states, and to turn Cyprus into NATO's military bridgehead.

Representatives of many states stressed the pertinence of the Soviet proposal for calling a representative international conference on Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations. G. Jaroszek, permanent representative of Poland to the UN, said that such a conference, the idea of which is also supported by the Government of Cyprus, could make a decisive contribution to a just and peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem.

It is noted here that the United States abstained from voting on the resolution which was supported by an overwhelming majority of UN member-countries. Moreover, the U.S. voted against the point of the resolution recommending the UN Security Council to take practical steps to ensure implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0905 GMT on 9 November notes:

["Setting forth the Soviet Union's position, Soviet delegate Mikhail Kharlamov said that the USSR has invariably come out for a speedy settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and respect for its status as an unaligned state.

["He expressed the conviction that a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem must be achieved with due account taken of the interests of the entire Cypriot people, of the rights and interests of both the Greek and Turkish communities."]

CHILEAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE OPENS IN MADRID

LD092110Y Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, November 9, TASS--More than 800 politicians, statesmen and public leaders, representing about 80 countries, including the Soviet Union and scores of international organizations, are present at the conference hall of the Madrid hotel "Convencion", where a world conference of solidarity with the people of Chile opened today. Well-known public leader and politician of Spain Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez in his speech noted the importance of the Madrid conference not only for the people of Chile, fighting for freedom and independence, for restoration of the flouted democratic liberties, but also for the peoples of the whole world, who cherish the ideals of democracy and freedom.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Chairman of the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee Academician Nikolay Blokhin has said that the process of Chile's socialist development was interrupted by the force of arms five years ago. The bloody crimes of the military junta, sophisticated tortures, mockery of mothers and wives, cynical repressions and secret arrests--all this has shaken the public of the world, has given rise to a powerful movement of solidarity with the people of Chile.

The USSR, he stressed, broke off diplomatic relations with the junta regime, has been using and will use all its weight to promote adoption of junta-denouncing resolutions, within the framework of the United Nations and in the system of other intergovernmental organizations. The Soviet Union has been invariably declaring its unshakable solidarity with the people and all democratic forces of that country. The movement in support of the Chilean people cannot be separated from the main directions of struggle of the international public for peace and disarmament, for consolidation of the spirit and practice of detente and cooperation.

The Madrid conference, stressed the head of the Soviet delegation, has every ground to resolutely declare for prolongation of the mandate of the working group on investigation into violations of human rights in Chile of the UN Commission on Human Rights, and the materials of our conference should be sent to the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, the UN Commission on Human Rights, other international organizations.

The proposal has been listened to with profound approval by the delegates of the conference and found their warm support.

The delegates of the conference were greeted by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain Santiago Carrillo, Honorary Chairman of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Enrique Tierno Galvan, General Secretaries of Workers' Commissions and the General Union of the Working People Marcelino Camacho and Nicolas Redondo, and also widow of Chile's President Hortensia Bussi de Allende. President of the World Council of Peace Romesh Chandra, representatives of Italy, Mexico, Luxemborg and other countries have also taken the floor on the first day of the conference.

Speakers' Comments

LD101146Y Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, November 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Medvedenko reports: A world conference of solidarity with Chile is under way in the Spanish capital.

The delegates listened with rapt attention to the speech of General Secretary of the Communist Party of Chile Luis Corvalan. He pointed out that the Chilean working people of late stepped up the struggle against the military junta. Striving to dampen resistance, Pinochet and his flunkeys resort to different ruses to remain in power at any cost. Luis Corvalan pointed out that the junta disbanded seven national trade union associations and ordered the holding of elections to trade unions so as to ensure that its placemen assume the posts of trade union leaders. But such actions, just as political assassinations, torture, doing away with people without trial and investigation as well as attempt of the Pinochet to legalize his regime with the use of a new constitution merely lead to the widening and strengthening of the front of fighters against the tyranny and to the growing isolation of the junta within the country and on the international arena.

It can be said with confidence now that the Pinochet regime is doomed despite the backing it is given by Washington and Peking, just as any tyranny is doomed as history confirms, Luis Corvalan said.

The leader of the Chilean communists emphasized special significance of the conference of solidarity which is under way now and expressed cordial gratitude to its participants.

The head of the Cuban delegation Jorge Lescano said that the Cuban people will continue doing everything necessary to bring closer the day when the Chilean working people achieve restoration of democratic freedoms. He condemned resolutely the actions of Peking which is giving support to Pinochet's junta.

A number of delegates, representatives of the public of the GDR, Italy, France and Norway, pointed to the illegal nature of the military dictatorship emphasized that Chile in our time is the most striking example of a country where human rights are grossly flouted and where international provisions recorded in United Nations documents are not observed.

Conference Ends

LD121636Y Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, November 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Medvedenko reports:

A world conference of solidarity with the Chilean people has ended here. Representatives of more than 80 countries, among them the Soviet Union, and of different international organizations condemned the bloody Pinochet regime flouting fundamental democratic freedoms. During three days of the work of the conference at its plenary meetings and in the working commissions, the delegates heard about 150 speeches of politicans, public leaders, religious figures and statesmen, scientists, poets, artists--people who have different ideological views. Every speech was a wrathful protest against arbitrainess of the military junta, against its policy of wholesale reprisals and flouting of human rights.

The delegates of the conference adopted the "Madrid call" which resolutely condemns the military junta that had seized power in Chile with the force of arms and had overthrown the lawful government led by Salvador Allende, the first people's president in the history of Chile.

Making a counterrevolutionary coup in Chile, imperialism revealed one of the main aims of its global strategy, that of subjagating the Latin American continent to its rule, the call says. This policy is not limited to the framework of Latin America. There are many proofs that the reactionary forces, enemies of progress and humanity try to impose their orders in different areas of the world.

This is why the struggle of the Chilean people and those who solidarize with it is part of the struggle waged by peoples for their liberation. The dictatorial Pinochet regime, the document says, is striving to perpetuate its political and economic system through reprisals. But the will of the Chilean people has not been broken. It rejects these attempts. Despite the fact that thousands of people were killed, tortured to death or are "missing", despite the fact that a huge repressive apparatus is being used, the struggle of the Chilean people is widening and deepening. The movement of solidarity with the courageous Chilean people assumes special importance in these conditions, the document says.

The participants in the conference pointed out that some governments and international organizations give assistance to the junta granting it credits and supplying it with armaments. They demanding that this assistance to the Pinochet regime be stopped.

It is also necessary to establish what happened to the missing patriots and to punish the pesons implicated in the murder of Chile's former minister of national defence, Orlando Letelier, the call says. The victory of those who are fighting for democracy in Chile, for freedom and justice will be a victory for all men and women who are waging the struggle every day and every hour for these ideals and aims in different areas of the world, the call says in conclusion.

PHYSICIST OPTIMISTIC ABOUT PROPOSED INTERNATICNAL REACTOR

LD131816Y Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--Boris Kadomtsev, a leading Soviet physicist, will take part in the first working group which is called to discuss the construction of an international reactor. The meeting will begin in Vienna on November 19. It will also be attended by scientists from the USA, Japan and West Germany.

Before leaving for Vienna, Academician Kadomtsev told TASS that the idea of building a common international reactor was put forward by the Soviet Union. He thinks that the reactor will be experimental. It will be used by scientists to find different engineering solutions necessary for the progress in thermonuclear power. The scientist hopes that the reactor will take the plasma temperature to 100 million degrees centigrade. At the moment, the maximum plasma temperature in the reactor reaches 60 million degrees. This temperature was achieved recently at Princeton University. Academician Kadomtsev considers that this is a major advance towards a controlled thermonuclear synthesis. The achievement is a result of the implementation by American physicists of a research programme mapped out for many years, which is used by scientists of many countries, including the USSR. The ultimate goal of the programme is to create a practically unlimited source of energy. Boris Kadomtsev hopes that, besides giving economic effect, the construction of the common international thermonuclear reactor will help to promote international cooperation.

12TH INTERVISION FORUM OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD130740Y Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--The 12th Intervision Forum is opening in the Soviet capital today.

As chairman of its organizing committee Yevgeniy Oksyukevich said, the forum will be attended by 48 T.V. organizations from 28 states. Among the guests are representatives of well-known French, Japanese and West German companies, representatives of Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Greek, Dutch and other television companies. They will familiarise themselves with new productions by the Intervision member-countries in order to purchase them for showing at home. More than 250 programmes of different genres dealing with the life of the peoples of the USSR and the other socialist countries are to be shown at the opening forum. The forum, the chairman of the organizing committee went on to say, will open with the screening of the television, "always with the people" dealing with Leonid Brezhnev's tour of the cities of Siberia and the Far East. Speaking in an interview published in PRAVDA today, Yevgeniy Oksyukevich said that more than 30 other films will be shown, among them such documentary pictures as "Lenin, Pages of the Great Life," "What Does the B.A.M. Stand For?", the feature film "Dialogue", "Children Will be Children", "The Caucasian Story" adopted from Leo Tolstoy's story, music films "Lyudmila Gurchenko's Benefit Performance", "Carmen Suite" and others. We will also offer the television series "Speak Russian". Vietnam will for the first time show its programs. The GDR television will show its film "Tempters" based on Henrich Mann's novel "Serious Life" and the colour film "Masterpieces of the Dresden Gallery." The Moscow International Forum of the Intervision member-countries is among the three world's biggest T.V. markets including the forums at Cannes and Milan, Yevgeniy Oksyukevich said. Only Intervision member countries--the socialist lands and Finland--show their productions in Moscow.

U.S. OLYMPIC DELEGATION VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR MOSCOW GAMES

LD132159Y Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--Tass correspondent Vsevolod Kukushkin writes: At a press conference today in the Olympics-80 organising committee the president of the U.S. National Olympic Committee Robert Cane, who, together with the NOC General Secretary Donald Miller is in the USSR at the organising committee's invitation, said they were greatly impressed by the preparations for the Olympic games and the construction of Olympic projects in Moscow, Tallin and Leningrad. They found the plans for preparations for the Olympiad very good and being accurately implemented. Cane believes that preparations for the games proceed in excellent manner. The guests from the U.S. were greatly impressed by the fine sports facilities, unequalled in other countries. While the Moscow Olympic village is simply magnificent. During their journey in this country the guests, in addition to Moscow, visited also Tallin and Leningrad. They managed, also to acquaint themselves with the Olympic preparations in these cities, to visit the Hermitage, and watch ballet performances. Meetings were held with the chairman of the Olympics-80 organising committee, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Ignatiy Novikov, chairman of the USSR Olympic Committee and Chairman of the USSR sports Committee Sergey Pavlov, with top officials of the Olympics-80 organising committee. During frank talks they discussed a wide range of questions of mutual interest. In particular, the guests from the U.S. showed interest in studying the plans for preparing the Moscow Olympics with a view to preparations for the Olympics-84 in Los Angeles. It is also estimated that in 1980 500-600 olympic athletes from the USA will come to the USSR (will be one of the largest foreign teams at the Moscow Olympic games). Besides, some 200,000 tickets for the competitions and some 20,000 places for accommodation in hotels will be set aside for American tourists during the Olympic games. Taking into account that some tourists will stay in the USSR for the full duration of the games, the Olympics in Moscow will be watched by some 45-50 thousand American sports fans. The U.S. guests are returning home on Tuesday, November 14.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SENATE DELEGATION IN USSR

Romanov, Ribicoff Dinner Speeches

LD131534Y Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--"The Soviet Union has invariably declared for mutually-advantageous goodneighbourly relations with all countries and has always attached great importance to the development of relations with the United States. It is precisely the Soviet Union and the United States that are responsible for consolidation of world peace since it is they precisely that can and must make a large contribution to averting thermonuclear disaster and consolidating the relaxation of international tension."

This statement was made by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad regional committee of the party. He spoke yesterday at a dinner in Leningrad in honour of a delegation of the United States Senate.

Grigoriy Romanov pointed out that "relations between the USSR and the USA developed, unfortunately, very unevenly" of late. The tendency for their levelling out is now manifested again. Yet a lot of what must be done for this tendency to yield concrete results. And this refers, above all, to successful conclusion of the strategic offensive arms limitation talks. An important role in this is played by the United States Congress and the Senate which largely sets the direction of the United States foreign policy.

The Soviet people that lost 20 million lives during World War Two does not want to return to the cold war. The Soviet people is for ending of the arms race on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Speaking in reply, the leader of the delegation Senator Abraham Ribicoff said that he fully shares the opinion about the need of efforts so that the United States and the Soviet Union should avoid a relapse to the cold war. We came here to discuss questions whose solution will promote this, the senator stressed.

Abraham Ribicoff said that in his opinion it is necessary to look for mutual ways for a dialogue with each other despite the difference in state structure and ideology. The senator believes that those who are living now, people of all countries must do all to ensure that a war like the past one should never be repeated. And the greatest duty in this devolves on the United States and the Soviet Union.

Republican Senator Henry Bellmon said at the dinner that the United States and the Soviet Union are natural trading partners and that mutual trade is the way to a better mutual understanding. He believes that better relations among states can be achieved on this basis. The visit to Leningrad convinced us that we must work precisely in this direction, he said.

Senators Arrive Minsk

LD131332Y Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Minsk, November 13, TASS--The delegation of the U.S. Senate led by Senator Abraham Ribicoff, who arrived here from Leningrad, was today received by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party CC Petr Masherov.

A talk was held, in the course of which Masherov stressed the exceptional significance of ending the arms race, above all of the speediest conclusion of a Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The working people of Belorussia, like those of the whole Soviet land, he said, are resolutely coming out for lasting peace all over the world, for international detente, for the development of Soviet-American relations on the basis of equality and mutual respect. The question of peace is the main question, on which there must be mutual understanding between the USSR and the USA, Petr Masherov stressed.

In their return addresses Senators Abraham Ribicoff and Henry Bellmon expressed consent that peace shall be the main concern of both countries. They pointed out that the forthcoming exchange of views with the Soviet MPS is very important for deepening mutual understanding between the two peoples, for removing the existing differences and attaining a lasting peace.

The American senators also had a talk at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR.

The members of the delegation went to Victory Square and laid a wreath to the obelisk monument to the Soviet Army men and guerrillas, who displayed courage and heroism in fighting against the Nazi German invaders, and paid tribute to the memory of the fallen heroes.

Visit Tractor Plant

LD132236Y Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Minsk, November 13, TASS--U.S. senators led by Abraham Ribicoff, arrived today in the Belorussian capital from Leningrad. After a talk with alternate Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party CC, Petr Masherov, a meeting at the Presidium of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet and a sight-seeing tour of the city, they visited the local tractor plant.

After seeing the enterprise Senator Quentin Burdick, Democrat, North Dakota, said he thought farmers in his state would show interest in the Minsk-made tractors.

Engineer Petr Boyko, director of the plant, one of the biggest in the country, told the American guests about the output of Belorussian tractors. The plant makes 87,000 tractors a year. Of these 21,000 are exported, to Western countries, too. After 1975 the plant began producing a new tractor which is 50 per cent more powerful and twice as productive as the preceding model. The machine can be exploited without replacement of parts for 10 years. Quentin Burdick commented that this was an achievement of the designers.

The facts described by Boyko aroused the senators' interest, particularly those from agricultural states. Senator John Glenn of Ohio, well known here from the time of his space flights, asked the director about the technical specifications of the tractor, especially concerning the performance of the Belarus tractor in a cold climate, like that of his state.

The United States in 1974 became the 68th country to import Soviet-made tractors. American farmers have already acquired more than 2,000 of them.

U.S. PARTICIPATION IN USSR OIL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT URGED

LD131110Y Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash and Vladimir Zherebilov report: Ever more American businessmen declare for normalizing trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and removing obstacles in that field. The development of trade relations between the two countries, Director of the East-West Trade Bureau K. Jenkins said in an interview with the EAST-WEST MARKETS JOURNAL, will serve towards improving Soviet-U.S. relations and strengthening the spirit of detente.

Jenkins stressed that a new agreement between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic arms could have a positive effect on the successful development of trade and economic relations. The conclusion of a SALT treaty, which is in accord with the true national interests of the USSR and the USA, would contribute in a considerable measure to stimulating the interest of American business circles in the development of Soviet-American trade relations, he said.

Jenkins noted that the discriminatory Jackson-Vanik amendment to the law on trade passed by the U.S. Congress had already adversely affected the American-Soviet trade relations. The elimination of obstacles existing in that field, he pointed out, would create a favourable atmosphere for a sharp rise in the volume of East-West trade.

Trade with the Soviet Union is of great significance for resolving such problems of the United States as unemployment and balance of trade deficit, as well as for strengthening peace all over the world, said D. Kendall, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pepsico Company, speaking at the International Business Centre in Houston. The USSR, he pointed out, is a major oil producer. It accounts for a considerable part of prospected world natural gas resources. We can participate in developing and using these resources by exporting our technological equipment. Therefore, we are acting against our own interests by imposing restrictions on the export to the Soviet Union of equipment for the oil and gas extraction. Nearly 9,000 jobs were closed in 1977 in the United States as a result of the artificial cutback by our administration in industrial exports to the USSR.

Kendall declared for granting the Most Favoured Nation treatment to the USSR in trade. He said that he sincerely believed that the development of bilateral economic relations with the USSR would be one of the most effective means for easing tension in relations between the two countries on the whole and strengthening prospects for general peace.

KENNEDY REJECTS LINKAGE OF SALT TO OTHER PROBLEMS

LD131537Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Blocking the Arms Race"]

[Text] Washington, 9 November--The Soviet-U.S. SALT talks are extraordinarily important for the destiny of all our planet's inhabitants and can therefore in no way be linked with any other problems, U.S. Senator E. Kennedy declared in an interview with the Brazilian magazine VEJA. Reaching an agreement between the United States and the USSR on this issue, the senator pointed out, would prevent the creation of new types of arms and would prepare conditions for the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

P. Mitchell, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, also expressed his support for the speediest conclusion of a SALT agreement. Addressing members of the scientific research association on labor questions in New York, he resolutely condemned the war hysteria being whipped up by certain circles in the country. The vast majority of American want a new SALT agreement to be concluded. They want the U.S. Government to cease throwing away billions of dollars on an unrestrained arms race, he declared.

SOVIET TANKER RESCUES U.S. SEAMAN IN GULF OF MEXICO

LD140614Y Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 14, TASS--As was reported on Monday by the coastal Guards of the United States, the Soviet tanker Zarya Parizhskoi [Kommuny] picked up in the Gulf of Mexico a seaman from the distressed American fishing trawler Joanie Renney, the man held on water for 15 hours. A tanker, flying the Japanese flag, which rammed the small fishing ship, left the place of collision, and did not even try to save the seamen. As a result two of the five members of the crew of the American ship died, and what happened to the rest two is unknown.

AMERICANS SEE DISPARITY BETWEEN CANDIDATES' WORDS, DEEDS

LD091648Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Our comment, written by news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov, is about the midterm elections in the United States, held on Tuesday: One result of the elections is no doubt the fact that a vast majority of the voters failed to turn up for the polls. Of the 155 million American who have the right to vote, about 100 million did not go to the polls. Of course, this is not the first time such large scale absenteeism by the voters could be observed in the United States. And yet this year it seems to reflect most strikingly the sentiments of broad sections of the American people. Characteristic of these sentiments is the distrust of ordinary Americans of what politicians, both from the Republican and the Democratic parties, speak about and promise. The ordinary American is apparently dissillusioned with both and he obviously does not believe that a change (in the line of the forces) of the two parties in Congress, can help solve problems that are urgent for him.

Let's recall how the election campaign went. The central issues were taxes, inflation, unemployment, a growing government apparatus, and the exceedingly high government spending. In other words these are the pressing national problems the entire people are concerned about. It would seem that was enough to draw the attention of Americans to statements by the candidates of both parties on these problems. In the past few months the mass media in the United States have spent great effort to highlight this. More than that, shortly before the elections President Carter himself urged the American to go to the polls. And yet 100 million voters stayed at home on polling day. They could not be convinced by any calls and promises from politicians of both the Democratic and Republican parties. The disparity between their words and deeds is too great. It was apparently all the same for the Americans who will not fulfill their pledges and promises--the Democrats or the Republicans. [sentence as heard]

Two years ago at the previous elections in the United States, practically the same range of national problems were discussed in America; (?Nothing) has changed since then. As before, millions of people are unemployed and the public suffers from growing crisis. Corporation and bank owners are still getting huge profits, whereas industrial and office workers have to resort to strikes to maintain their real wages. And the national minorities are still denied equality.

At the previous elections the Democratic Party leaders also promised to cut back military spending but that pledge was also forgotten. Congress and the Administration have passed a record high military budget and worked out plans for an arms race on a still larger scale in the next 2 years. Candidates of the two largest parties also made numerous promises to make the leadership of the country more just, to have it based on moral values; but the past 2 years have been marked by stronger attacks on dissidents, on activists in the civil rights movement. Congress has even passed two new bills which provide for stricter political repressions against citizens who oppose the injustices prevailing in the country.

In general, it is apparently impossible to conceal the following clear and simple truth from the Americans: Elections pass but the problems that are on the minds of the people remain unsolved. The composition of Congress changes, the ratio of the two parties' representation in it changes, but the prices of goods go up, unemployment is maintained, racial discrimination continues, the arms race is intensified and social problems get worse. Small wonder, then, that about 100 million Americans who have the right to vote failed to turn up at the polls on Tuesday. Obviously they did not want to use their right to take part in elections without a choice.

Losing Faith in 'Democratic' System

LD090714Y Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 9 tass--Midterm elections have been held in the United States. The burning social problems of that biggest capitalist country of the world remain outstanding as before, writes PRAVDA's correspondent in New York. The correspondent notes that although the Democratic Party has on the whole retained its positions, the elections have shown the growing dissatisfaction of the electorate with its policy. "After an almost two-year stay in power, the Democrats, have failed to resolve a single of the numerous vital socio-economic problems of that country. Moreover, while giving a green light to the monopolies of the military-industrial complex, they have at the same time put onto the shoulders of common American citizens the additional burden of mounting inflation and taxes. Instead of meeting their election pledge of a cut in military budget, they on the contrary increased it to reach a record size." According to preliminary figures, only 36 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. "This, the correspondent points out, is the lowest figure after the Second World War, which is graphic evidence of the political apathy of the Americans losing faith in the much-vaunted 'democratic' system of that country."

VARIATION TO ITEM ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

The following variation to the item entitled "Carter Press Conference on SALT Mideast, Economy," published in the 13 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1, is taken from the TASS report published in PRAVDA 11 November, page 5:

Paragraph two reads: ... The Democratic Party, he said, retained more than 60 percent of the seats in the House of Representatives, about 60 percent of Senate seats and about 60 percent of governorships.

As far as the election of Republican senators and their influence on the ratification of the SALT treaty are concerned, the President continued, I believe that liberals, conservatives, Democrats and Republicans support an agreement with the Soviet Union that will limit the threat of nuclear armaments in the future. I do not think that party allegiance will play any part in the adoption or ratification of the SALT treaty.

Concerning the tripartite...supplying additional passage and rewording.

RECENT HISTORY OF PRC HOSTILITY TOWARD SRV EXAMINED

OW092356Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Mitin commentary: "The Vietnamese People Are Defending Their Fatherland's Sovereignty"]

[Excerpts] Immediately after national unification the heroic Vietnamese people, who have gone through rigorous tests, began their peaceful socialist construction. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] declared its principle of maintaining and consolidating peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples, particularly the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

The SRV is conducting an independent foreign policy. It has resolutely refused to follow Peking's socialist chauvinistic policy and be its puppet. This has infuriated Chungnanhai, which wanted Vietnam to obey China in everything and do all it could to accomodate China in realizing its hegemonistic conspiracy in Southeast Asia. But it turns out that the SRV has become a big obstacle in Peking's adventurous plot. It is because of this that Peking has apparently stepped up its hostilities toward the SRV.

It must be pointed out, however, that long before the current hostilities, Peking's ruling hierarch had been extremely hostile toward its neighbor Vietnam. Everybody knows that during the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Vietnam, Peking wanted to weaken and consume Vietnam, which was engaged in resisting U.S. aggression and working for national salvation, so that it could subordinate Vietnam even more easily. Although the USSR had on many occasions urged China to join all other socialist countries in supporting the struggling Vietnam, Peking refsued to cooperate every time. Mao Tse-tung once gave the U.S. imperialists a very obvious hint that China not only did not want to join others in supporting Vietnam, but also did not want to take part in the Vietnamese war as well. Political observers then regarded Mao's statement as directly encouraging U.S. aggression. Indeed, U.S. aggressors immediately used that opportunity and escalated their invasion of Indochina.

Without doubt, Peking clearly realized that the USSR had offered effective and extensive assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their Saigon puppets. To undermine Vietnam's defensive strength, Peking had on many occasions attempted to force Vietnam to reject the assistance from the USSR and other socialist countries, and it had hypocritically guaranteed that it would make up for the shortage of Soviet assistance with Chinese goods. But it was clear to everybody that China lacked the strength to do so, and that the real purpose of the Peking adventurers was to alienate Vietnam from the USSR and other socialist countries and to plot an invasion against Vietnam. All this gave people the impression that the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese leaders had plotted against Vietnam together.

For example, the Chinese authorities had used various means to prevent the USSR from delivering commodities to Vietnam via Chinese territory. As a result, the USSR had to build the maritime link between Vladivostok and Haiphong in order to continue supplying Vietnam. And later U.S. militarists planted mines in the Vietnamese ports from the air. But all the U.S. and Chinese conspiracies against heroic Vietnam went bankrupt and the Vietnamese people won a victory of historical significance by defeating the most powerful imperialist country, its puppet and accomplices.

On 3 November the USSR and the SRV signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in Moscow, stipulating that the signatories will consult each other on all important issues concerning the interests of the two countries, and that in case either party is attacked or threatened with attack, the two parties shall immediately consult each other about eliminating that threat and shall take appropriate and effective measures to safeguard the peace and security of the two countries.

We can expect that this treaty will displease those who are against Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and who want to intensify the tense situation and disintegrate the socialist countries. But this treaty has become a reality that must be considered.

NCNA COMMENTARY ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT CONFERENCE CITED

LD102214Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] After a long but significant silence, official Peking has finally reacted to the resolutions adopted at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. NCNA has carried a lengthy commentary on the subject. But one will look in vain in this commentary for any connection between it and the essence of the issues discussed at the Baghdad conference.

While NCNA admitted that 20 Arab countries and the PLO have rejected the Camp David agreements, it made no reference whatsoever to Peking's attitude toward them.

Even before the convocation of the summit conference in Baghdad, Teng Hsiao-ping approved the Camp David agreements which are hostile to the Arabs. NCNA could not restrain itself from reiterating the Arab differences on Camp David despite the fact that the Baghdad summit expressed a consensus in this regard. NCNA resorted to this in order to speak anew about the conflict between the two superpowers instead of realistically analyzing the resulting situation in terms of Arab rights and the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression.

Had NCNA not approached the subject in this way, it would have had to admit which one of the two superpowers wants the Arabs to surrender and which one firmly opposes such a move. Peking is not interested in this at all. Its Middle East policy is based not on the unification of the Arab fordes in order that a just peace in this area would triumph but on serving the selfish interests of the Chinese leaders. It is for this reason that Peking has approved the Camp David agreements which the majority of the Arabs have rejected.

REPORTAGE ON ANDREY KIRILENKO'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

Departure From Moscow

LD130803Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for Sofia on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the BCP.

Comrade Kirilenko was seen off at the airport by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Among those who saw him off was Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR.

Arrival in Varna

LD131258Y Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Varna, November 13, TASS--Andrey Kirilenko, member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today arrived here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

He was met at the airport by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and other officials and also by USSR Ambassador in the People's Republic of Bulgaria Vladimir Bazovskiy.

Meeting With Leaders

LD131812Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Varna, November 13, TASS--A meeting was held here today between the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov, and the member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Kirilenko.

During the cordial and friendly talk, the two sides discussed the further development and enhancing of friendly relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Bulgaria, between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The same day, a talk was held in Varna between Andrey Kirilenko and the leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party. It was attended by Todor Zhivkov, members and alternate members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the secretaries of the Central Committee of the party.

The participants exchanged information on the activities of the two communist parties aimed at fulfilling the tasks of communist and socialist construction, and discussed important international issues.

NO 'APPRECIABLE CHANGE' IN CDU DESPITE TREND TOWARD DETENTE

LD131451Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[V. Gordeyev commentary: "Following a Cold War Course"]

[Text] A congress of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], a party which expresses the interests of the FRG's big bourgeoisie and reaction, was held recently in the West German city of Ludwigshafen. The congress adopted the program of this major opposition party. Some of the program theses pay a forced tribute to the predominant trend in the world toward the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

However, as the speeches by the congress participants showed, the CDU's political makeup has undergone no appreciable changes. Thus, contrary to the peoples' will and to please their transatlantic confederates, the West German "hawks" demanded that production of the neutron bomb be begun, that it be deployed in the FRG and that the arms race be stepped up. A. Dregger, leader of the CDU organization in the West German land of Hesse, particularly campaigned for this monstrous weapon.

Is it surprising that the old motifs of the cold war times have once again made themselves heard in Ludwigshafen? What question can there be of any glimmer of realism among the Christian Democrats if demands were heard at the congress for the "restoration of Germany within the 1937 borders" and for West Berlin's inclusion within it?

Neither were there any sensible changes in resolving domestic policy problems. On the very important human rights question the congress virtually rejected the right to work and advocated the continuation of police measures for the persecution of dissidents, called the "ban on professions."

Evidently sensing the shakiness of their old political dogmas, certain speakers urged party members to stop criticizing CDU Chairman H. Kohl and to end the widespread discussion in the party about the possibility of the CDU's separation from its Bavarian branch--the Christian Social Union headed by Strauss. This will hardly help to increase the Christian Democrats' prestige in the voters' eyes as long as the CDU continues driving a "carriage of the past."

GROMYKO RECEIVES BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD131900Y Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--Member of the Political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received Great Britain's ambassador in the USSR, Sir Curtis Keeble.

During the conversation, they touched upon questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Great Britain and some topical international problems.

UK'S CALLAGHAN ATTACKS EEC AGRICULTURAL POLICY, BUDGET

LD141018Y Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, November 14, TASS--Britain's Premier James Callaghan sharply criticized the Common Market Agricultural Policy.

Speaking at the lord mayor's dinner in London, he emphasized among other things, that the policy of the Nine of the allocation of agricultural subsidies enabled the wealthiest EEC members to get the biggest profits from the budget of the community while other countries, including Britain, sustained losses. Callaghan also said that the system of contributions in the Common Market budget, now in force, had an increasingly unfavourable effect on Britian's payments balance.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER DE GUIRINGAUD STOPS IN MOSCOW

LD131531Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] French Foreign Minister L. de Guiringaud made brief stopovers in Moscow on 4 and 8 November en route to Japan and on his way back to Paris.

At Sheremetyevo Airport he was welcomed and seen off by A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and B. de Leusse, French ambassador to the USSR.

PCP'S CUNHAL HONORED ON OCCASION OF 65TH BIRTHDAY

Political, Ideological Role Commended

LD131701Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[F. Viktorov article: "A Patriot-Internationalist"]

[Excerpt] The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee July (1973) Plenum, which approved the policy of striving for united actior among all the country's opposition forces, with the working class taking the leading role in the struggle against the dictatorship of monopolies and reaction, stated that a broad democratic movement uniting communists, socialists, liberals, progressive Catholics and nonparty people had taken shape in Portugal. A significant influence on determining this political line was exerted by A. Cunhal's works "The Path to Victory," "Essays on the Agrarian Question" and "Petit-Bourgeois Radicalism Beneath the Mask of Socialism," and by his articles on the most important problems of party life and Portuguese reality. Running like a leitmotiv through these works, written in the spirit of unshakable loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is the idea that friendly relations, cooperation and solidarity between communist parties and the CPSU are a very important factor in rallying the international communist movement and all the planet's progressive forces in the struggle for democracy, peace, national independence and socialism.

Long before the April revolution the PCP had led and waged a persistent struggle against Portuguese colonialism. "Portugal," A. Cunhal pointed out, "will become free only when the Portuguese colonies...acquire independence." The correctness of this thesis has been fully confirmed by life.

Through their selfless, courageous struggle and devotion to the working people's interests and to the cause of their motherland's independence and freedom Portuguese communists made a great contribution to liquidating the fascist regime in Portugal by insuring mass, nationwide support for the 25 April revolution.

After 25 April, 1974 the PCP, along with other democratic forces, actively joined in the struggle for the consistent democratization of the country's political life and state organs and for the implementation of important socioeconomic transformations in the working people's interests. The PCP participated in the parliament's work and in the first governments, which included A. Cunhal as a deputy and a minister of state.

In the complex political and socioeconomic situation of present-day Portugal the PCP is a party working constantly to unite all forces which seek to prevent a return to the fascist past and is pursuing a constructive, class policy of consolidating the April revolution gains and in favor of firm observance of the principles of the Constitution.

The activity of the PCP and its Central Committee headed by A. Cunhal meets with the understanding and support of the broad masses of working people. This is convincingly attested by the constant growth of the PCP's ranks--it now unites almost 180,000 people. Many of those who previously followed the socialist party or were initially deceived by rightists and reaction are joining the ranks of the communists, who are united organizationally and ideologically, who have strong roots in the masses and who consistently express the working people's interests. The communists' concrete word and deed is the obstacle against which anticommunist propaganda is smashed in Portugal.

Alvaro Cunhal is an old friend of our country. He has repeatedly led PCP delegations at CPSU congresses and jubilee festivities in the Soviet Union and has met with our party leaders and with workers, young people and pioneers. "Reaction and all socialism's enemies," he has pointed out, "are endeavoring to get our party to move away from the CPSU and the USSR and join ... in anti-Soviet campaigns. However, the voice of Portuguese communists will never join in the propaganda chorus of imperialism and reaction or join those voices which seek to undermine the working people's faith in Portugal's socialist future by spreading the poison of slander against the USSR and the other socialist countries."

On his 65th birthday the Soviet people wish Comrade Alvaro Cunhal good health and express confidence that Portuguese communists and their allies in the struggle will uphold the democratic transformations and achieve new successes on the path of building a truly free, peace-loving and prosperous Portugal.

CPSU Sends Birthday Greetings

LD131641Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]:

Dear Comrade Alvaro Cunhal: The CPSU Central Committee sends you, a prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement, combat leader of the glorious PCP, loyal son of the Portuguese working people and proven friend of the CPSU and Soviet people, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 65th birthday.

Comrade Cunhal, in greeting you today the CPSU Central Committee confirms the sentiments of unbreakable friendship and combat solidarity with the PCP held by all Soviet communists and by the USSR's peoples. As an organizationally and ideologically cohesive party, the PCP, the creation of working people linked to working people by unbreakable bonds of kinship, has earned great prestige in its own country and abroad through its selfless struggle against fascism and reaction for the working people's interests and for the cause of its homeland's freedom and independence. A worthy contribution to this is rightly ascribed to the party leadership and to your activity in the post of PCP secretary general.

In the present difficult situation, the PCP, guided consistently by the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, is pursuing a line toward uniting all leftwing, democratic forces in the country to insure continuing development of the new Portugal along the path mapped out by the April revolution, and is persistently advocating strengthening the international communist and workers' movement on a principled basis.

The PCP, which played a major role in the history of the Portuguese revolution, is a party which directs its gaze toward the future. We heartily wish you good health, dear comrade Alvaro Cunhal, and through you we wish all Portuguese communists and their allies in the struggle new successes in pursuing the course toward building a genuinely free, peace-loving and flourishing Portugal.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH SAN MARINO COMMUNIST LEADER

LD102130Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1909 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Moscow--"A meeting was held today at the CPSU Central Committee among Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Yadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and first deputy head of the International Section of the CPSU CC; and Umberto Barulli, general secretary of the Communist Party of San Marino.

"During the meeting, opinions were exchanged on several issues of the international situation and the working class and communist movement, and the further development of contacts between the CPSU and the Communist Party of San Marino.

Barulli reported the communist election victory in his country, and the CPSU informed him of its activities and work for peace. Both sides called for a stepping-up of the struggle to strengthen detente, stop the arms race and achieve disarmament through wide cooperation on principles of independence, mutual respect and international solidarity of "all forces sincerely concerned to strengthen peace and social progress."

MEETING OF NORWAY-USSR SOCIETY'S NATIONAL BOARD NOTED

LD091640Y Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, November 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Bocharov writes:

The National Board of the Norway-USSR Society held a session here to discuss the society's activities since its congress held in 1976, and examined prospects for the future.

The convocation of a world disarmament conference, says a statement issued by the National Board, will make an important contribution to international detente both in the political and the military fields. Of great importance is the implementation of the European Security and Cooperation Conference's Final Act. One of the tasks of the Norway-USSR Society is to envigorate the Norwegian people's participation in the practical realization of that document's provisions.

Participants in the session stated with satisfaction that Soviet-Norwegian cooperation is developing in the positive direction.

The majority of Norwegians realize the need to expand relations with the Soviet Union and strengthen understanding with the Soviet people.

Chairman of the Norway-USSR Society Harry Evjen told a TASS correspondent: "We attach great importance to widening exchanges between our countries: of different delegations, including those of scientists, cultural and artistic figures and men of letters; the development of tourism, the organisation of joint events and thematic conferences. Such contacts help to bring our neighbouring peoples closer and to strengthen friendly ties between them."

NATO COMMANDER GENERAL HAIG WILL VISIT IRAN

LD131734Y Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, November 13, TASS--It became known in circles close to the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc that a visit of supreme allied commander of NATO forces, American General Haig to Iran is being prepared now. According to this information, the purpose of the visit is to give support to the Iranian military government headed by General Gholam Reza Azhari.

It is reported in local journalist circles that American representatives in NATO are intensively conditioning their West European partners so that the French authorities should ban broadcasting of speeches of leader of the Iranian religious opposition Komeini who is now staying in Paris.

CANADIAN COMMUNIST LEADER INTERVIEWED IN PRAVDA

LD120801Y Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 12, TASS--The inexhaustible attractive force of ideas of peace and equal cooperation of all peoples that was heralded by the Great October and for whose implementation the Soviet Union is struggling firmly and consistently is manifested now more vividly than ever, said William Kashtan.

In a conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent in Ottawa Nikolay Bragin, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada spoke about what revolutionizing effect the ideas of the October, the successes of socialist countries have these days on broad masses all over the world.

The Communist Party of Canada, just as other fraternal parties, believes it must declare that it is only Marxism-Leninism, its consistent and creative use that can ensure successful solution of tasks faced by the working people and their vanguard in the struggle for social progress, democracy and peace.

It was and remains an axiom to us, said the general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, that proletarian internationalism, solidarity with the working people of the whole world are a powerful weapon of the working class, of communist and workers' parties. To strengthen this solidarity means to make a worthy contribution to the common cause of all revolutionary forces of our time. The Canadian communists are proud that they are loyal to proletarian internationalism.

We condemn antisovietism of the present Peking leadership, its merging forces with imperialist circles of the United States, cooperation with the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile, calls for arms race of NATO. This entire course is directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, William Kashtan said.

He stressed that the active struggle in defence of peace, for disarmament, for the deepening of international detente and consolidation of equal cooperation among all peoples has become part of the working class movement in Canada and all over the world.

BOUMEDIENE LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME 14 NOVEMBER

LD141014Y Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--President of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Houari Boumediene today left Moscow for home.

During his stay in the USSR, Houari Boumediene had a meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin. A talk was also held with alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

Opinions were exchanged on questions of Soviet-Algerian relations and a number of topical international problems of mutual interest during conversations which were held in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and cordiality. Particular attention was paid to the Middle East situation. The sides unanimously denounced the downright capitulatory course of the Egyptian leadership, which ignores the all-Arab interests. They emphasized the importance of unity of all progressive Arab forces and the need of further envigoration of joint actions of these forces for the sake of attaining a really comprehensive, fair and strong Middle East settlement.

Identity of views on all questions discussed was noted with satisfaction, and a great significance of meetings between leaders of the Soviet Union and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic for further consolidation of Soviet-Algerian friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation for the sake of universal peace and social progress was emphasized. Houari Boumediene expressed warm gratitude to the Soviet leaders for the cordial reception accorded to him and his party in the USSR.

Member of the Revolutionary Council, Foreign Minister of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic Abdelaziz Bouteflika left together with Houari Boumediene.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with national flags of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, Houari Boumediene was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Georgadze, and other officials.

Ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic to the USSR Abdelkrim Bermahmoud was amid the seeing-off party.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF ARAB SUMMIT IN BAGHDAD

Cairo Continues Attacks Against Summit

LD101906Y Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 10, TASS--The positive results of the conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries that was held in the Iraqi capital are lively discussed in local political circles. Commentators point to a great role that the Iraqi leadership had played in convening and preparing the summit meeting.

It is noted that the Charter of Joint National Actions, signed late in October by the presidents of Syria and Iraq, largely promoted the success of the Arab forum. All Arab countries from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf, except for Egypt, were represented at the conference, including those countries that, as is believed in the West, hold, allegedly, a "moderate" stand with regard to anti-Arab actions of the Egyptian president.

Nevertheless, all participants in the Baghdad conference came out in a united front against the capitulatory agreements signed by As-Sadat in Camp David. The decisions of the conference are based on the principles of liberation of Israeli-occupied Arab lands and ensurance of lawful national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Leaders of the Arab world emphasized the need of consolidating unity and solidarity of Arab countries in the struggle against the policy of separate deals with Israel. As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat said at a press conference, the Baghdad conference also adopted a number of specific measures against the As-Sadat regime. They are recorded in the resolutions which have not yet been made public. Implementation of these practical measures supplementing effectively the political decisions of the Baghdad conference provides a real basis for opposition to the traitorous policy of separate deals with the aggressor.

Cohesion shown by Arabs in Baghdad caused unconcealed irritation of the Egyptian leadership. In a rude, insulting form, As-Sadat refused to receive a representative delegation which the heads of Arab state and government instructed to go to Cairo and to suggest to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt to reject the Camp David agreements and to stop separate talks with Israel.

The attacks of the official Cairo on the results of the Baghdad forum continue. In an interview published in the Egyptian newspapers, As-Sadat made gross attacks on state leaders of the Arab world, such as Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad, President of Iraq Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, President of Algeria Houari Boumediene, General Secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In the opinion of theJordanian newspaper JORDAN TIMES the Egyptian president, insulting Arab leaders, abandoned politeness and elementary ethics. Condemning such actions by As-Sadat, the newspaper likens him to a politician who, wishing to show himself once again before T.V. cameras, does not stop at invective.

Saudi, PRC Positions Scored

LD140334Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2135 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 14 November--TASS observer Askold Biryukov writes: The attention of political observers both in the West and in the East is being drawn by the results of the conference of heads of states and governments of the Arab countries, which ended recently in Baghdad. The very fact of the meeting, which many in the West, Tel Aviv and Cairo considered impossible, says a great deal.

The leaders met in Baghdad aware of how crucial this point in time is and recognizing the dangers that have in a real sense threatened the Arabs as a result of the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David deal under the aegis of the United States, which also played an active role. Its results testify to the fact that the Arab leaders now understand more clearly how fatal the consequences of As-Sadat's plot with the Israeli aggressors may be for the vital interests of their countries.

It is no secret that just before and during the conference Washington severely pressured a number of participants in the conference in an attempt to win their support for As-Sadat and his policy of plotting with Israel, which does not take into account the interests of the Palestinians and simultaneously satisfies the territorial and other demands of the Israelis. As a result, some of the Arab leaders were hesistant and inconsistent. In this connection observers have pointed in particular to Saudi Arabia, closely connected economically with the United States.

The Saudi representatives at the conference insisted on sending a delegation to the Egyptian president in Cairo in the hope that As-Sadat would "have second thoughts." And how did As-Sadat react to this gesture? He did not allow this mission to cross the threshold of his chancellery and demonstratively rejected the proposal to return to all-Arab cooperation; moreover, he showered Arab leaders with unseemly personal insults.

As-Sadat's treachery, as informed circles note, has shaken the Saudi leadership. It has turned out almost as in the well-known saying: The Saudis fed As-Sadat with fancy bread but all they got back was a brick. Even Washington has been shocked and put on guard by the Egyptian leadership's straightforwardness. Having failed in their maneuvers aimed at undermining the conference, the Americans went on to adopt a more careful position, obviously not wishing to excessively burden their relations with their Arab oil partners.

The Baghdad conference, which the presidents of Iraq and Syria--Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Hafiz al-Asad--had an important role in convoking, confirmed again that despite As-Sadat's capitulation, the Arabs do not intend to cease their struggle against Israeli aggression. It also again confirmed that a political settlement in the Near East does not depend upon the Arabs' position but upon imperialist and Zionist intrigues.

Peking has adopted a peculiar position with regard to the decisions of the Baghdad conference. The Chinese masters have few equals in tightrope-walking. But that is in the circus. The attempt to transfer circus methods to the political arena is an obvious exercise. On one hand, the Chinese leaders do not want to irritate Washington by condeming the Camp David deal, but on the other hand they cannot fail to make curtseys toward the Arabs. Therefore, Peking seems to be supporting the Baghdad decisions and simultaneously seeking justification for As-Sadat; it is also throwing out arguments in favor of Camp David to those who are not firm in their opposition to the aggressor and its patrons.

Divide and rule. This policy has been the mainstay of colonizers for centuries. It was adopted by imperialism and, as the facts show, it is not strange to renegades of every stripe. In Baghdad, however, this policy received a rebuff. A sober appraisal of the Near East situation predominated at the conference, and a determination to strengthen the solidarity of the Arab states was displayed.

U.S. EGYPTIAN PROPAGANDA TRIES TO SPLIT ARAB FRONT

LD132056Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the United Arab Emirates has denied reports by UPI that the UAE will continue to render assistance to Egypt even if As-Sadat signs the separate peace treaty with Israel.

This came in a statement the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY circulated in Kuwait. Kuwaiti press quarters described this unfounded report by UPI as open sabotage aimed at splitting the Arab ranks. It must be pointed out that following the Baghdad summit, Jordan, Kuwait and even Saudi Arabia have become a target for various kinds of attacks and machinations by U.S. and Egyptian propaganda organs, which are doing their utmost to compel these countries to abandon their opposition to Camp David and their upholding of the rights of the Palestinians--thereby splitting the Arab front, whose features emerged in Baghdad.

For instance, the Cairo OCTOBER magazine recently attacked Saudi Arabia, accusing it of abandoning its so-called policy of traditional friendship with the United States. The magazine alleges that Saudi Arabia was preparing to become a member of the Warsaw Pact.

The motives for this concoction are obvious. It is the same fear about the establishment of a united Arab front capable of tangibly manifesting its power. What Cairo fears most is the possibility of applying sanctions, which, according to Arab papers, were povided for in the Baghdad summit secret resolutions.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES MANEUVERS AT EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS

LD131650Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States is trying to conclude the current Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington on a separate peace treaty at any cost. The unscheduled visit of Israeli Prime Minister Begin to New York, and his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, corroborate this. The Begin-Vance encounter was arranged after telephone conversations between President Carter, Begin and As-Sadat.

Cairo is known to have decided officially to play the card of intransigence, stressing that it would not sign a separate treaty if it were not linked to the future of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The theatrical aspect of such intransigence leaves no room for doubt, so long as any sort of linkage falls short of camouflaging the essentially capitulationist nature of the deal being prepared. This deal is aimed at perpetuating the Israeli occupation, and at annexing the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Arab Jerusalem--an objective impudently spelled out by Begin and other Israeli leaders. Therefore, Cairo's intransigence appears to be a maneuver designed to lull the Arabs.

Finding itself unexpectedly and unanimously condemned in Baghdad because of its policy of surrender, Cairo undoubtedly now seeks to gain time. As the New York TIMES put it, there are clear signs on the horizon indicating that President as-Sadat, in the wake of the Baghdad summit conference, wants to let some time pass before signing a peace treaty with Israel. This will thus allow for the feelings of the other Arab leaders to calm down--or, as the paper said, it will allow for an eventual split in the alliance of the supporters of the Arab intransigent political line.

So, the objective of the intransigent game played by Cairo now becomes clear. The Baghdad conference has undoubtedly upset the game of those at the Washington talks by putting them face to face with a cohesive Arab front that neither Washington, Tel Aviv, nor the present Egyptian leadership can ignore. For this reason, they are now seeking a way out of the prevailing situation, but their disarray has not allowed them to do so.

The deal being arranged across the ocean is clearly anti-Arab in that it tries to pry Egypt away from the broad Arab front and turn it into an ally of Washington and Tel Aviv, alongside continuing Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and violation of the rights of the Arab Palestinian people. And no maneuver by Cairo or others at the Washington talks can camouflage this clear-cut fact.

'Advancing Forward' at Talks

ID131658Y Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 13, TASS--It has been officially announced here that the process of "advancing forward" is continuing at the current American-Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on conclusion of a peace treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Thus, as was supposed by political observers, the assertions that have been reiterated in the recent days on a "crisis" that allegedly arose at the negotiations proved to be empty words, having nothing in common with reality. The sides have reaffirmed once again their desire to continue the negotiations till their logical completion--conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Such a treaty, the newspaper New York TIMES believes, can be signed in the near future.

Representatives of Egypt and Israel have practically completed the thrashing out of military aspects of the treaty. According to reports from Tel Aviv, among other advantages Israel has got the right to lead its warships through the Suez Canal unhindered. Israel has also made Egypt give up the intention to deploy anti-aircraft gun mounts on the Sinai Peninsula.

Demonstrating toughness of Tel Aviv's demands, Prime Minister of Israel Begin, who has just ended his visit to Canada, has said that Israel shall never agree to withdrawal of its occupation troops to the 1967 frontiers and to formation of an independent Palestinian state.

Beirut, November 13, TASS--Speaking at a press conference here, member of the Central Council of the Palestine Fatah organization Salah Halaf strongly criticized the capitulation course of the present Egyptian leadership for a separate deal with Israel. He emphasized that all "difficulties" which allegedly arouse in the course of the Washington negotiations are "artificial." A separate "peace" treaty, said Salah Halaf, will undoubtedly be signed.

ISRAELI 'PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES' TO VISIT USSR

ID131720Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rome, November 13, TASS--The Israeli press published a statement of a group of representatives of the public which was invited by the Soviet Peace Committee to visit the USSR late in November. Among the persons who received invitations are several members of Knesset. "Accepting this invitation, the members of the group are confident that establishment of an all-embracing just and durable peace on the basis of respect for lawful rights of all states of the area, of all its peoples, including the Palestinian Arab people, requires the Soviet Union's participation in the quest for peace," the statement says.

The statement of representatives of the public was received with interest in Israel. But some press organs connected with the present government came out with attacks on members of the group. In answer to these attacks, member of Knesset Yosef Sarid writes in the newspaper DAVAR: "The members of the delegation received invitations directly from the Soviet Peace Committee. They will go to the USSR not as representatives of their parties."

"It is obvious that durable peace cannot be achieved without the Soviet Union's active participation in the process of establishment of peace in the Middle East, he noted. If a peace treaty with Egypt is concluded, the treaty, being a separate and isolated one, cannot operate for long. "I do not want to pin too great hopes on our visit, but I think it will be useful," Yusef Sarid declared.

'CYNICAL' WESTERN ATTITUDE TO 'INDEPENDENT' IRAN HIT

LD140002Y Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The situation in Iran continues to be tense: 23 people were killed and dozens wounded when Iranian police and troops dispersed antigovernment demonstrators in the last 2 days. The demonstrations in many Iranian towns are of a political nature. Workers, employees, students and others demand social and economic reforms, an end to the state of emergency and the release of political prisoners.

Against this background, certain Western circles are increasingly and obstinately trying to fit into a discussion of the events in Iran a fabrication of some so-called communist participation, meaning the Soviet Union. This topic is discussed every time purely internal events in a country reach a culmination or an unpleasant turn from the viewpoint of the United States and its allies. Out of politeness, a New York paper admitted that the present political problems in Iran were not due to the Soviet Union, but immediately afterwards it expressed anti-Soviet sentiments.

But if we talk about interference in the affairs of Iran, then it clearly has an U.S. stamp on it. The Western press publishes the following facts. [sentence as heard] Another aspect is also striking: The cynical and unfriendly attitude at this stage to the independent state of Iran and its people on behalf of Washington and some capitals of NATO countries. They are not at all interested in the Iranian people, their interests or their fate. They are only interested in the [word indistinct] riches--oil--and aspects of purely imperialistic domination in this area. U.S. observer James Reston has urged the West to hold onto Iran and the Middle East oil, even if it means a fight. He says that if you can control the oil-producing areas, you can easily cut your opponent's throat. Very gentlemanly morals indeed!

13 Nov Situation Report

LD131446Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 13, TASS--Anti-government actions are continuing in Iran. In the course of the day yesterday troops opened fire on demonstrators in Kermanshah and Ilam, killing and injuring people. The situation in Esfahan, Richi and other cities remained tense.

Tanks, personnel armoured vehicles and trucks with soldiers are as before stationed in the streets and squares of Tehran. Army helicopters are on duty over the city.

The opposition National Front issued a statement protesting against the arrest by the military authorities of the leaders of the front, K. Sanjabi and D. Foruhar.

Alarming news is coming from Sheshom Province, the main oil bearing area of the country. The military governor of the province announced an ultimatum to the oilmen continuing on strike that they return back to work, failing which they will be dismissed. The workers were also warned that if they refused to return to work, they would be forcibly evicted from the houses belonging to the Iranian National Oil Company.

The striking oilmen are known to demand the lifting of martial law, release of all political prisoners and ensuring civil freedoms.

Washington, November 13, TASS--The White House has reaffirmed its support for the decision to form a military cabinet in Iran. We are attentively following the developments in Iran, said H. Jordan, White House Staff politics assistant to the President in a television interview. According to him, the United States has plans in case of various courses of developments in that country.

Analysing the situation in Iran, the newspaper Washington POST writes today that the continuing strike of Iranian oilmen increases the threat to the U.S. dollar.

Paris, November 13, TASS--The newspaper LE FIGARO points out that the United States is extremely sensitive to the attempts of the opposition at replacing the present Iranian regime. They fear, the newspaper goes on to say, that the liquidation of the openly pro-American regime will call in question the decisive influence of the USA in Iran's economy.

LE FIGARO stresses, however, that the United States is most of all concerned over the military aspects, as the powerful Iranian army lavishly equipped by the United States is the main element of U.S. influecne in that area.

LEBANESE WEEKLY INTERVIEWS 'ARAFAT ON USSR VISIT

LD131910Y Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 13, TASS--Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat in an interview with the Lebanese weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL highly assessed the results of the recent visit of the PLO delegation to the Soviet Union.

He stressed that the joint communique that was signed in Moscow is an evidence of growing friendship and community of interests of the Soviet and Palestinian peoples. This important document, Yasir 'Arafat said, expressed complete support for the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, for its lawful national rights, including the right to self-determination and creation of an independent state, as well as the right of the Palestinian people to return to its native lands. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee emphasized specifically that both sides resolutely rejected the attempts at removing the Palestine Liberation Organization from the political arena. They confirmed that it is the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

Touching upon the results of the Baghdad conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries, Yasir 'Arafat said that it has been a successful step along the road of consolidation of Arab unity. The participants in this forum, he said, gave a resolute rebuff to the Camp David agreements that mean a collusion behind the back of Arabs and that ignore the Palestinians' inalienable national rights.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee came out in support of the Charter of Joint National Actions that was signed by Syria and Iraq. He described it as an important contribution to Arab struggle.

PDRY LEADER ON ARAB 'TRAITORS', COMING ELECTIONS

LD131146Y Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Aden, November 13, TASS--Democratic Yemen further intends to maintain relations with all the neighbour countries on the basis of the principles of respect for national independence, sovereignty, preservation of stability and security in the region, said here Prime Minister 'Ali Muhammad of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The events in the Arab world, he noted, show that among the Arabs there are traitors acting to please imperialism and Zionism.

The prime minister called upon the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen taking an active part in the forthcoming elections to the supreme legislative body of the country and achieve a successful fulfilment of economic and social development plans.

REACTIONARY 'STORMTROOPERS' PERPETRATE CRIME IN LEBANON

LD091506Y Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 9, TASS--Throughout yesterday, armed formations of the conservative "Lebanese Front" more than once fired on positions of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon at Ayn ar-Rummanah, Tajun, Tahwit, Cherrolet and other districts of Beirut. The inter-Arab forces had to retaliate. As a result of clashes continuing throughout last night, several people were wounded and there were civilian casualties.

Another crime was perpetrated by stormtroopers from the reactionary Kata'ib Party. They killed two villagers and kidnaped another in Kafr al-arabi, Batrup District. The latest provocation of the right wing sparked off burning indignation of public opinion. Local observers point out that it is evidence of attempts by the "Lebanese Front" to aggravate the situation in the country once again.

Israeli-backed detachments from the so-called "South Lebanese Defence Army" are daily shelling the populated centers Hasbayya, Ain-kania and Mimis in the south of Lebanon. There were civilian casualties and big crop damage.

CYPRIOTS APPROVE UN RESOLUTION ON CYPRUS PROBLEM

LD111404Y Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, November 11, TASS--The press of Cyprus and the broad public circles have received with approval the results of the discussion of the Cyprus problem at the U.N. General Assembly's session.

Touching upon the resolution on Cyprus, that has been adopted, the newspaper KHARAVGI stresses that this document acquires a great strength thanks to the firm support of the Soviet Union, other socialist states and a majority of the nonaligned countries. The newspaper points out that the resolution calls for an end to any interference from outside into internal affairs of the Republic of Cyprus.

As is noted by the newspaper PHILELEFTHEROS, the action shows that the Cyprus Government is supported by the majority of the countries of the world.

The local press carries a statement of General Secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) E. Papaioannou in New York that the nonalignment policy carried out by the Cyprus Government is correct. It ensures its broad international support. The voting at the session of the United Nations, said the general secretary, has shown once again who are friends of the Cyprus people and who are their enemies. He noted that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community warmly approved of the resolution on Cyprus.

TEXT OF CPSU GREETINGS TO GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY

LD122100Y Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 12, TASS--Follows the full text of the message of greetings sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece:

To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece.

Dear Comrades,

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends you, communists, democrats and working people of Greece fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPG, the militant vanguard of the Greek working class.

The establishment of the CPG under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a historic gain for the working people of Greece and signified the emergence on the country's political scene of a consistently revolutionary force which embodied the best national and democratic traditions of the Greek people.

The Soviet communists know well about the great (?selfless) work done by the CPG fighting for the basic interests of the working class and all the working people of Greece, for democratisation of political life in the country, for freeing their country from foreign economic and political dependence, for peace and social progress.

We, just as the communists of the whole world, highly assess the staunchness and courage displayed by the CPG in waging, in difficult conditions underground, irreconcilable struggle for the freedom of the homeland, against opportunists of all hues [words indistinct] the purity of the Marxist-Leninist banner.

The [words indistinct] great store by the policy of friendship with the Soviet Union, a policy for which the CPG has been fighting actively throughout the years of its existence.

The Soviet communists pay a tribute of respect and homage to the memory of the Greek communists who died in the battle for communist ideals.

We wish the fraternal CPG new great successes in further strengthening its ranks ideologically and organisationally on the basis of the decisions of the tenth congress of the party, in strengthening its ties with the working masses, in all its noble activities for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the Communist Party of Greece!

Long live friendship between the CPSU and the CPG, between the Soviet and Greek peoples!

[Signed] Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

TURKEY MARKS ATATURK MEMORIAL DAY 10 NOV

LD100748Y Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, November 10, TASS--The Turkish people are observing today memorial day for Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the republic and outstanding Turkish statesman. On this day, marking 40th anniversary of Kemal Ataturk's death, mass events, meetings and conferences are held throughout the country. At these meetings associates of the "father of Turks" and contemporaries pay tribute to Ataturk's progressive reforms which affected practically all aspects of life and his great contribution to the national liberation struggle against the imperialist invaders.

The Turkish people also associate with his name the establishment and strengthening of relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between Turkey and Soviet Russia, the two neighbouring countries.

TURKISH SPORTS MINISTER LAUDS VISIT TO USSR

LD101232Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, November 10, TASS--Our trip to the Soviet Union was a very successful one. All the questions discussed were settled positively and concretely. We carried away the best of impressions of the hospitality accorded to us, Yuksel Oakmur, minister for youth and sports of the Turkish Republic, said to the TASS correspondent after returning home from Moscow. We could see for ourselves what great efforts are being made by the Soviet Union for staging Olympics-80 in the best possible way. We inspected excellent Olympic complexes there.

We saw that physical training on a mass scale is given much attention in the Soviet Union and that sport there is placed on a solid scientific basis.

The main results of our visit may be summed up as follows: Turkish-Soviet sports ties will be expanded as a result of this visit. This is said in the protocol we signed concerning sports cooperation. The protocol covers a wide range of questions.

Thus, we agreed to enlarge our medical sports centre in Istanbul, and to install Soviet equipment there. Soviet specialists in sports medicine will arrive in Turkey. We shall be also given assistance in establishing sports medicine centres in Ankara and Izmir. Complexes essential for achieving higher results in sport will be built in Turkey.

Moreover, we shall design with Soviet assistance swimming pools, indoor stadiums and sports grounds. Turkish sportsmen, coaches and instructors will be able to go to the Soviet Union for practical training, while Soviet sportsmen will work in Turkey. Our ministry will do everything in its power to strengthen sports ties between the USSR and our country.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONFIDENT OF TIES WITH USSR

LD111000Y Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, November 11. TASS--Turkey is striving to have good relations with all neighbouring countries, thus contributing to the relaxation of tensions and ensurance of world peace, said Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey Gunduz Okcun now on a visit here.

Answering questions from newsmen about the state of Soviet-Turkish relations, he expressed the confidence that their further development will promote the relaxation of tensions.

SOVIET NAVY VESSELS TO VISIT ISTANBUL 16-20 NOV

LD132256Y Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--According to an agreement reached, it is announced that a group of Soviet warships consisting of the cruiser Dzherzhinskiy and [words indistinct] Reshitelnyy, flying the flag of the Commander of the Black Sea Fleet Admiral Nikolay Khovrin, is to pay an official friendly visit to Istanbul (?port) Turkey in the period from November 16 to 20, 1978.

TASS CITES UK PAPER INTERVIEW OF PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT

LD131320Y Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, November 13, TASS--Turkey does not wish to be NATO's spearhead in south-eastern Europe, said Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit speaking in a FINANCIAL TIMES interview.

The head of the Turkish Government stressed that his country strives to make its own contribution to international detente. The best way of ensuring the security of our state, he stressed, consists in creating an atmosphere of mutual trust with all of Turkey's neighbours and other countries of the region.

GREEK CP HOLDS FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN ATHENS

LD141022Y Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Athens, November 14 TASS--A celebration meeting, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Greece, the militant vanguard of the working people of the country, has been held here. It was attended by thousands of workers and employees, workers in science and culture, representatives of youth organizations and local self-government bodies. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Kharilaos Florakis addressed the meeting.

The victory and further development of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the deliverance of a greater part of mankind from the fetters of exploitation and imperialism, he said, are the events which have changed the image of the world. The Communist Party of Greece was born 60 years ago under the influence of the Great October Revolution. The Communist Party has been acting and developing as the party of the working class and the militant echelon of the international working class movement.

Kharilaos Florakis has dwelt on the herioc path traversed by the Greek communists over the 60 years of their hard struggle against oligrachy and imperialism, against external and internal reaction. The Communist Party of Greece, he emphasized, remains true to Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party is doing its utmost for bringing closer together the international communist and working class movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for unification of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace and detente, for disarment, against imperialism.

The Communist Party of Greece turns down the splitting, anti-Soviet and aggressive actions of the present leadership of China which are contrary to the policy of peace. The Peking leaders still closer cooperate with imperialists of the United States and NATO, said the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. The reporter emphasized the significance of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece, which has outlined the course of struggle for the democratic rights of the working people, for improvement of the living standards of the people, against the NATO presence.

"We have learnt crises and difficulties, but remaining true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party emerged from these crises and difficulties as a more mature organisation, more capable to break in the language of unity and struggle", the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece said in conclusion.

GREEK PARTICIPATION IN U.S. EXERCISES PROMPTS ANXIETY

LD140758Y Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Athens, November 14, TASS--The National Defense Ministry of Greece has officially announced that exercises of American Marines will be held in the Vatika area (southern Peloponnesus) on November 15-21. The exercises will involve Greek missile boats and also a group of officers, representatives of the three arms of the service of Greece.

The public of the country has repeatedly expressed anxiety over Grece's being drawn into the NATO military machine, a new testimony of which being the coming exercises.

SOUTH AFRICA PLANNING FRESH ANGOLA INCURSION

LD131243Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Excerpt] Luanda, 8 November TASS--The People's Republic of Angola (PRA) will not be taken by surprise if South Africa mounts renewed aggression against it. A curfew has been imposed in the major cities of the south and in the capital. The streets are patrolled by soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola(FAPLA) and volunteers from people's defense committees. FAPLA units deployed on the border with racist-occupied Namibia have been placed on full combat alert.

The South African military, which has massed over 50,000 soldiers, tanks, armored cars and aircraft in Namibia, plans to mount further aggression against Angola. This is confirmed by foreign news agency reports from Johannesburg. Quoting government sources, they point out that recently South Africa has considerably increased its "military presence" in northern Namibia.

During the previous invasion, in May, South African punitive forces and Western mercenaries annihilated over 600 Africans in Namibian refugee camps in the Cassinga area. This time, the paper JORNAL DE ANGOLA writes, the racists and their imperialist allies intend to destroy a number of important national economic projects in the PRA, undermine the Angolan people's revolutionary gains and force them to abandon support for the Namibian patriots' just cause.

WASHINGTON POST CITED ON SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS IN NAMIBIA

LD092338Y Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 9, TASS--The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa is concentrating troops on the border of Namibia with Angola. According to the Washington POST, large troop contingents and military hardware, including tanks, armoured troop carriers and aircraft, are being moved from the Republic of South Africa to northern Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the South African racists.

A 50-thousand-strong occupation corps of the South African military is already in Namibian territory.

The paper makes it clear that, according to the official version, this new escalation of the Republic of South Africa military presence in Namibia is allegedly aimed at ensuring the holding of "general elections" in the country early in December and contrary to U.N. resolutions, but in fact it is spearheaded against the liberation organization of the Namibian patriots, SWAPO and against people's Angola. The South Africans, the Washington POST notes, want to demonstrate in this way the intention to retain their control over Namibia in the future. It is believed in Angola, the paper goes on, that this concentration of troops is a prelude to a Republic of South Africa attack against that country.

U.S.-CANADIAN FIRM SUPPLYING ARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD101850Y Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 10, TASS--The U.S.-Canadian firm Space Research Corporation supplies the Republic of South Africa with shells of the latest makes. In violation of the U.N. imposed embargo on arms deliveries to the apartheid regime, the firm supplied the racists of Pretoria from May, 1977, to March of this year with 70-80 thousand shells for 155-mm howitzers.

These facts were cited on Thursday in a program that was prepared jointly by the U.S. broadcasting corporation P.B.S., the Canadian C.B.C. and the British B.B.C. It was said in the program that the Space Research Corporation shipped shells to the Republic of South Africa via the Canadian port of St. John's in New Brunswick. The Spanish port Barcelona and the British possession, Antigua Island, were also used as transhipment points. In a number of cases, munitions were carried by the merchant ship Tugelaland based in the West German port of Hamburg.

The program reveals the part played in this illegal business by the Pentagon and NATO which finance the activity of the Space Research Corporation and its programs aimed at the development of new artillery systems. They include the program of perfecting a shall for the 155-mm howitzer. Without the knowledge of the Pentagon and NATO, the Republic of South Africa could hardly obtain shells of the latest type that are capable of carrying nuclear charges and that are not yet used even for arming the forces of the United States and NATO.

The deliveries of munitions to racists by the U.S.-Canadian firm cause serious concern of the democratic public of the whole world which is aware how dangerous is military cooperation of the West with the South African racists. Observers point out that Pretoria already uses its long-range artillery during the aggression against Angola.

London, November 10, TASS--The African National Congress made a sharp protest against the continued delivery of weapons to the apartheid regime by the West. A statement of the African National Congress says, specifically, that the multinational corporations violate the U.N.-imposed embargo on deliveries of armaments to the Republic of South Africa only due to connivance of the Governments of Britain, the United States and Canada. Trying to pass themselves for "peace makers" in southern Africa, the Western powers, the statement says, continue arming the racist regime and become its accomplices. This creates a serious threat to peace in the African Continent and in the whole world.

NEW SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AIDS FREEDOM MOVEMENTS

LD132046Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] The 11th of November is a portentive day for Africa. On that day 13 years ago Ian Smith proclaimed so-called independence from colonial Britain. On the 11th November 3 years ago Angola's people proclaimed their country's independence from the Portuguese colonists. These two developments are the exact opposite as far as their goals are concerned although Angola's and Rhodesia's destinies have much in common.

As far back as 3 years ago the Angolans, are the Rhodesians now, were deprived of all human and political rights. The colonialists meant to preserve this situation forever. They suppressed every action of protest. They preached the racist idea that Africans were allegedly unable to govern their countries but the MPLA party raised the people to an armed struggle which ended with their victory despite the power of the colonialists. Now the MPLA, the party of labor, is organizing the people to build a society in the interests of all those who work. It is apparent that the events now taking place in Rhodesia are a copy of those that occurred in Angola 3 years ago. The living conditions of the indigenous population were similar: the same oppression and lack of rights, although the Angolan people's struggle for independence was more difficult. At that time Portugal, South Africa, and Rhodesia were united by the tripartite, or unholy, alliance. Fearful of losing their profits they pooled their economic resources and military power against the liberation movements.

Portugal's presence in Africa shielded the Smith regime. Now this regime stands alone against the African independent states. The former Portuguese colonies see their duty in helping their brothers still oppressed by the racists. These changes in Africa are significant but they would have been insufficient for the final victory without changes in the world's political climate, and this climate hampers the flourishing of the seeds of racism. The principles of the declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples proposed by the Soviet Union are proclaimed at every international forum in defence of the oppressed. That is why the sponsors of the South African and Rhodesian regimes have to twist and turn.

They used to supply soldiers openly; now they hypocritically disown their mercenaries as law breakers. They used to trade with Rhodesia in oil; now they use roundabout ways for it. They used to exert crude pressure on the African countries opposing the Smith regime; now Washington and London claim their plans are the only means of solving the constitutional problem. Under these changed circumstances Rhodesia's national liberation movement can gain a victory sooner. This is evidenced from the achievements of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which now controls 3/4 of the country's territory.

U.S. NEWSPAPER SAYS WEST BETRAYING NAMIBIAN INTERESTS

LD121938Y Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 12, TASS--The United States and its allies use allegations about "interference" of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa's affairs as a camouflage behind which they encroach on national sovereignty and independence of young developing African countries, trying to assume control over their social and state development. This conclusion is made by the newspaper AFRO-AMERICAN which is brought out in the USA by a number of Negro organizations. It carries an article on the role of the United States in Africa.

Trying to pass themselves for "peace makers" in the south of Africa, five Western countries led by the United States betray the interests of the Namibian people, forming a collusion with the South African racists, the newspaper writes. Thus, they sanctioned the holding of "elections" racist-style by which defied the people of Namibia and countries of free Africa and threatened international peace and security. [as received] The newspaper stresses that with obvious connivance of the United States administration, multinational corporations began cooperating with the Republic of South Africa, propping up the apartheid regime.

GROMYKO HOLDS 'FRIENDLY' TALKS WITH ANGOLAN ENVOY

LD132158Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today received Carlos Fernandes, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the USSR, at the latter's request.

During their conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, certain questions of interest to both countries were touched upon. Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola was a sure basis for the further development of Soviet-Angolan relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN PRAISES AFGHAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD112308Y Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, November 11, TASS--The relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan can serve as an example for other countries. This has been stated in an interview, published here, by Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin.

Afghanistan, he stressed, regards the Soviet Union as the most sincere partner, which strives for world peace, turns down interference into internal affairs of other countries, which respects the national independence of other peoples, which is true to the principles of peaceful coexistence. The experience of relations between our two countries, said Hafizollah Amin, is a striking example of friendship, fraternity and equality.

Having reaffirmed devotion of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the principles of the nonalignment movement, Hafizollah Amin pointed out that this policy means non-participation in aggressive blocs, struggle for world peace, against colonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid and also support of the national liberation movements.

SOVIET-INDIAN TIES, COOPERATION ENJOY GREAT SCOPE

LD091117Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] "Indian-Soviet cooperation has magnificent prospects," Biju Patnaik, Indian minister for steel and mines, declared in Delhi after returning home from a visit to the Soviet Union. "There is no doubt that our relations, which are being built upon a foundation of complete equality and mutual advantage, will continue to develop steadily. The friendship between India and the USSR has stood the test of time, and it accords with the interests of the peoples of both states."

The minister's statement is an acknowledgement of the significance of cooperation with the USSR in strengthening India's political and economic independence, boosting its economic potential and solving the tasks of achieving self-sufficiency. The roots of this cooperation and of the friendly ties lie in the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution which exerted a direct influence on the success of the national liberation forces in India.

Today, it is difficult even to enumerate the broad and extensive scope of bilateral cooperation. With the Soviet Union's friendly assistance, approximately 70 industrial enterprises have been built or are under construction in India, accounting today for 80 percent of the production of equipment for metallurgical plants, 20 percent of all the electric power generated in the country, 50 percent of oil extraction and 30 percent of oil refining. The launching of India's first artificial earth satellite--Ariabata--in 1975 with the aid of a Soviet carrier rocket and the launching of a second satellite, for which preparations are being made, constitute the most graphic example of fruitful cooperation between our countries. About 100,000 skilled specialists in various fields who were trained in the USSR or at enterprises built in India with Soviet assistance are working in the country's economy. The multifaceted ties were consolidated in the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1971 and which has revealed new horizons for the development of relations between the two countries for the benefit of the peoples of India and the Soviet Union and in the interests of peace and security.

SRV DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT 'NEW MANIFESTATION OF UNITY'

LD131627Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Solidarity of the Brother Peoples"]

[Text] The socialist countries, united by common ideals and goals, are strong in the fraternaity of their peoples and the cohesion of the Marxist-Leninist parties. In celebrating the 61st anniversary of Great October, the working people of the socialist community have once again demonstrated both a desire to proceed together along the path of creating a new society and unshakable loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism.

The recent official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by a Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) party and government delegation headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and SRV prime minister, was a new and striking manifestation of the further strengthening of the brother peoples' unity.

The Soviet-Vietnamese talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely candor and mutual respect. Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Fourth CPV Congress and cardinal questions concerning the further development of the traditional ties between our parties and countries were discussed and current international problems were examined. The talks revealed complete unanimity on the questions under discussion.

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and SRV was an event of great historical importance. Marking a new stage in the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, this treaty is designed to serve the interests of the peaceful creative labor of the fraternal peoples and the interests of socialist and communist building in our countries. Possibilities for further deepening the indissoluble friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and VCP and the Soviet Union and Vietnam are appearing.

The treaty provides new and convincing confirmation that the socialist states are building their relations on the basis of equality and genuine comradeship. It continues the glorious traditions of fraternal friendship and cooperation and serves the common interests of the community countries and the consolidation of their international positions.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam reaffirmed the basic principles of their foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world and at establishing just and equal international ties.

The treaty, which has been concluded between two sovereign, independent and peace-loving states, does not contain a single line imposing one's will on another. It embodies the political reality that all states, including those who gamble on creating tension and disuniting the socialist countries and who do not like USSR-SRV friendship have to reckon them.

"We look to the future with optimism and confidence," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at a dinner honoring the Vietnamese guests. "Boundless horizons have opened up for our countries, equal members of the mighty socialist community."

It is profoundly symbolic that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and also a number of agreements on the further development and deepening of Soviet-Vietnamese economic, scientific and technical cooperation were signed during the celebrations devoted to the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened up the peoples of the whole world bright prospects for building a new life. The socialist community, the strengthening of which the USSR and SRV regard as an important task, has become a decisive factor in international security and a reliable ally of the peoples struggling for freedom and independence and against imperialism and reaction.

"The treaty that has been signed," Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, said at the Kremlin dinner, "is a striking reflection of the principles of proletarian internationalism and a guarantee of the indissoluble ties between our peoples in the socialist community and in the common struggle for the total victory of the ideals and goals of our era."

Independent, united Vietnam is an equal member of the socialist community. Last summer's unanimous admission of the SRV to CEMA is evidence of the fraternal countries' continuing cohesion beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Vietnam is the outpost of the forces of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

During the talks, the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders noted with concern some negative aspects in the development of the international situation, particularly in the Far East and Southeast Asia. At a time when Chinese policy has created considerable new difficulties for socialist building on Vietnamese soil, the strength of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and the strength of the solidarity of all fraternal states are of special significance. The talks participants stressed that under the current complex conditions thecommunity's policy of rebuffing aggressive impulses and attempts to blatantly pressurize independent states and of struggling persistently for detente and the normalization of the international situation is the only correct and valid one.

The fraternal solidarity and unbreakable friendship of the Soviet Union and the SRV, which is strikingly reflected in the signed documents, are based on the lasting foundation of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and common interests and aims. Our parties and peoples will continue to do all they can to develop Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the interest of both countries and of the cause of peace and social progress.

The SRV party and government delegation's visit to the Soviet Union demonstrated the solidarity of our peoples and of the CPSU and VCP and marked an important stage on the path of further strengthening and comprehensively developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations and steadily strengthening the socialist community as a whole.

Further Commentary

LD101518Y Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 10 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, November 10, TASS--TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC Le Duan and member of the Politbureau of the party CC, Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong , is over.

During the visit, a treaty was signed in Moscow on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV marking a new stage in the development of relations between the two countries.

The meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan, the results of the talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese Leaders, as is justly pointed out on these days by many observers, have become an important contribution towards further bringing the two peoples closer, towards strengthening the forces of socialism, national independence, peace and democracy. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty serves towards peace, wrote the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR). Describing the treaty as a historic one, deputy of the Swedish Riksdag Rolf Hangel said that the document is a vivid manifestation of proletarian internationalism, concern for peace and strengthening the security of peoples.

Now that the Chinese Maoist leadership is pursuing an aggressive policy towards Socialist Vietnam, whose heroic people is engaged in peaceful construction, the Soviet Union's demonstration of its fraternal solidarity with Vietnam is a source of particularly ardent approval by all people of goodwill. It is stressed in foreign comments that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV is based on the principles of respect for the independence of each of the sides, sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have once again convincingly declared that they will further pursue a policy directed a strengthening peace and security of all countries, and in case one of the sides becomes target of attack or threat of attack, will immediately start mutual consultations for eliminating such a threat and taking appropriate effective measures for ensuring peace and their security.

But not everybody was happy about the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty. The forces in the West and in Peking placing stake on building up tension, on dividing the socialist countries are strongly exasperated by friendship between the USSR and Vietnam and the fact that the treaty has become a new vivid confirmation of the basic trend in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam--the line of struggle for strengthening peace in Asia and all over the world, for just and equitable international relations.

Everything goes as was to be expected: The results of the visit to the USSR of the Vietnamese leaders were met by the enemies of peace and progress with discontent and malice, and by our friends--with joy and understanding, as the documents signed in Moscow will undoubtedly contribute towards strengthening the cohesion and unity of the world socialist system, increasing its influence in the international arena, achieving new successes in the struggle for freedom, independence and social progress of peoples.

IZVESTIYA NOTES SRV DENIAL OF CAMBODIAN 'FABRICATIONS'

LD131427Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 9 November, TASS--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Foreign Ministry has denied allegations by the Kampuchean authorities that Vietnam has fired artillery shells containing poison gas on Kampuchean territory in Ratanakiri Province. NCNA immediately seized on this lie.

The SRV Foreign Ministry, an announcement distributed here states, totally denies these gross fabrications by the Kampuchean side. The Phnom Penh authorities' slanderous fabrications are aimed at distracting the attention of the world public, which energetically condemns their crimes against the Vietnamese people and their policy of genocide with respect to the people of Kampuchea. At the same time the aim of these fabrications is to conceal Peking's increased deliveries of various types of armaments to Kampuchea and the dispatch of an increasing number of Chinese military advisers and servicemen who, together with the Phnom Penh ruling circles, are preparing frantically for new military adventures against Vietnam and for repressions against the Kampuchean people.

VNA REPORTS CONTINUING UNREST IN CAMBODIA

LD132018Y Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 13, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reported, quoting information received from liberated areas of Kampuchea, that from the beginning of October the population of many localities in Provinces Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Kandal, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri rose in rebellion against the regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

Revolts broke out many times in the Phnom Penh army in Preah Vihear Province. A part of servicemen of the 920th Division deployed in Mondolkiri Province rose in rebellion, too. In the north eastern military zone, the rebels attacked police stations in many villages and in the town of Lomphat.

VIETNAM'S XUAN THUY CRITICIZES PEKING'S HEGEMONISM

LD131516Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Havana, November 13, TASS--Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, General Secretary of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Xuan Thuy said that Socialist Vietnam will continue following the course aimed at upholding its independence and consolidating international solidarity and has no intention of being under China's influence.

This is why the Maoist leadership of China refuses to put up with Vietnam's line, stages provocations and tries in every way to hamper socialist construction in our country, he said in an interview to the Cuban magazine VERDE OLIVO. China landed in the camp of international reaction and its present leaders act jointly with imperialism. We have to oppose the military situation on the border with Kampuchea and hostility of the Chinese side in the north. These two problems are actually one problem since they are both created by Peking, Xuan Thuy said.

This state of affairs in relations with China is nothing new. Differences have been existing a long time, said the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Vietnam gave no support to the so-called 'Cultural Revolution' in China since it believed that this bombastic action served only to cover up inner contradictions among the Chinese rulers. In the years of the opposition to U.S. aggression, our party declared for creation of the world national front of solidarity with Vietnam, with socialist countries as its core. But China refused to join such a front. Maoist China actually favoured Vietnam's partitioning and did not declare against the United States presence in South East Asia. The further course of events showed the real essence of Peking's anti-Vietnamese policy. Kampucheans dared attack Vietnam only for the reason that they were backed by the Chinese leadership, Xuan Thuy said. And now Peking supports openly the Kampuchean aggression against Vietnam.

Xuan Thuy said that allegations of the Chinese side that the Soviet Union uses the Socialist Republic of Vietnam against China are false and slanderous.

We wish to solve the problem of relations with Kampuchea through talks, Xuan Thuy said. We also wish to settle our differences with China in a peaceful way. But the Maoists step up their provocations. They court U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarists and try to sow discord among socialist countries. The Peking leaders pursue expansionist, hegemonistic great power aims. The plans of the Chinese leadership concerning Four Modernisation also follow these expansionist aims, above all in South East Asia.

The Communist Party of Vietnam conducts the line at socialist construction and bases its activity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Xuan Thuy said. We maintain relations of solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with all peoples fighting for independence, democracy, peace and social progress. Cuba sets an excellent example of solidarity with Vietnam.

PRC'S 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST VIETNAM CRITICIZED

ID121820Y Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 12 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Hanoi, November 12, TASS--The Chinese authorities intensify provocations on the border with Vietnam. Since the beginning of November, as the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports, China launched the construction of military installations and holds military exercises close to the Vietnamese-Chinese border. At the same time, China continues violating territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On November 8, a unit of Chinese servicemen penetrated Vietnam's territory in a district of Quang Ninh Province and was making reconnaissance there. In another area not far from the border, Chinese provocateurs set fire to forest. The fire spread deep into the Vietnamese territory, and vast forest areas were destroyed.

CUBAN-VIETNAMESE TRADE DOCUMENT SIGNED IN HANOI

ID120036Y Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 11 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Hanoi, November 11, TASS--Vietnamese-Cuban documents have been signed here concerning the supply of 40,000 tons of sugar by Cuba to Vietnam as aid without compensation and goods exchanges and payments between the SRV and the Republic of Cuba.

The documents were signed by Nguyen Van Dao, deputy minister of foreign trade of the SRV and German Amado-Blanco, first deputy minister of foreign trade of Cuba. (?The two sides) expressed satisfaction with the full success of the talks and reaffirmed their determination to strengthen and develop trade relations between them.

The Cuban governmental ecoromic delegation led by German Amado-Blanco was received today by Le Thanh Nghi, deputy prime minister of the SRV Government and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

CARTER GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV ON OCTOBER HOLIDAY

LD131105Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

On the Soviet national holiday I have pleasure in conveying to you best wishes and congratulations from the American people to the Soviet people and to you personally. The American people still wish to improve bilateral relations and mutual understanding and adhere to the cause of stable and lasting peace. Let us step up our joint efforts to cooperate in achieving these aims.

With respect,

[signed] Jimmy Carter

REPUBLICAN LEADERS PRESENT AT 7 NOV LOCAL PARADES

LD131619 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 November 1978 publishes on page 2 a 600-word Leningrad report by correspondents V. Gerasimov, Yu. Zakharov and V. Senin under the heading "Columns on Dvortsovyaya Square" describing the 7 November revolution anniversary parade in Leningrad and noting that it was attended by G.V. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

The same paper publishes on page 3, under the general heading "Unity--Fraternal and Indestructible," reports on union republic anniversary celebrations by different correspondents. The reports describe 7 November parades held in the capital cities and lists the officials attending as follows, in the order published:

Kiev--attended by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers;

Minsk--"greeted" by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; and T.Ya. Kiselev, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers;

Tashkent--"greeted" by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; N.M. Matchanov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers;

Alma-Ata--"greeted" by D.A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; S.B. Niyazbekov, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium; and B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers;

Tbilisi--attended by E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers;

Baku--"greeted" by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; and A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers;

Vilnyus--"greeted" by P.P. Grishkyavichyus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskasn, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and I.A. Manyushis, chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers;

Kishinev--"greeted" by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; and S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers;

Riga--"greeted" by A.A. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee; P.Ya. Strautmanis, chairman of the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers;

Frunze--"greeted" by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; and A.S. Suyumbayev, chairman of the Kirgiz Council of Ministers;

Dushanbe--"greeted" by D. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee; M. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium; and R. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers;

Yerevan--"greeted" by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; B.Ye. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers;

Ashkhabad--"greeted" by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee; A.-M. Klychev, chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium; and B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers;

Tallin--"greeted" by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; I.G. Kebin, chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and V.I. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers.

POLITBURO MEMBERS PHOTO LINEUP AT MINSK PARADE

LD131339 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 8 November carries on page 3 a photograph of the scene in Minsk's central square during the 7 November revolution anniversary parade. The photograph shows Belorussian officials reviewing the parade on the left and a sequence of seven CPSU Politburo members' photographs on the right. The sequence runs from the center outward: Brezhnev, Suslov, Mazurov, Andropov, Pelshe, (?Kirilenko), unidentifiable. Remaining Politburo members' photographs are presumably out of picture to the left.

USSR AMBASSADOR HOLDS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION IN PRC

OW081242Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 8 Nov 78 OW

[Text] On 7 November, the Soviet ambassador to the PRC, Llya Sergeyevich Schcherbakov, and Mrs Schcherbakov hosted a reception to mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Among the guests was Yu Chan, vice foreign minister.

EXARCH DISCUSSES UPCOMING MOSCOW RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

ID131630Y Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 13 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--A three-day conference of religious leaders--representatives of Christian churches and organizations of the Soviet Union is to open in Moscow on November 14. The participants in the conference will discuss the results of the Fifth All-Christian Peace Congress, held in Prague last summer, will outline ways of further development on their peace-making activities.

Exarch to the Ukraine, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galich Filaret has emphasized, talking to a TASS correspondent, that church organizations of the Soviet Union take an active part in activities of the Christian Peace Conference, the movement which marked the 20th anniversary of its existence. As chairman of the continuing liaison committee of the Christian Peace Committee Metropolitan Filaret has noted with satisfaction that Christian churches and religious leaders of 84 countries of the world are taking part in its work. Continental Christian peace conferences--in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been formed in the recent years.

The participants in the Christian Peace Conference and its continental organizations come out against the danger of war, for a just peace and better living conditions for all peoples, said Metropolitan Filaret. "We come out against hunger, diseases, against social inequality, against racism and apartheid, and substantiate our actions by the Christian teaching," said the religious leader. The Prague congress, he said, called upon all Christians to fight for disarmament, against the arms race, against development of ever new and new types of weapons of mass destruction. The congress strongly denounced the neutron bomb, considering a possibility of its use as a very grave crime against mankind.

"Being aware that on earth there are still forces ready to plunge mankind again into an abyss of sufferings and new trials, we, religious leaders, are confident that the moral forces of the world shall triumph. The striving of those who come out for peace will take the upper hand. The victory is to be won by the forces striving to ensure the preservation of life to the present and coming generations", the metropolitan said.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS DECORATIONS, ORDERS IN KREMLIN

ID132322Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented USSR awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin. Admiral of the Fleet Yegorov received the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union; Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, received the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Medal of the Hero of Socialist Labor. Orders of Lenin were conferred upon Academician Pontryagin and Marshal of Aviation Silantyev. Among those decorated with the Order of the October Revolution were Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, and other comrades. The Order of the Red Banner of Labor and the Order of the Badge of Honor were also presented. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, Comrade Kuznetsov conveyed to those decorated sincere congratulations and wished them good health, personal happiness and new success in activity for the good of the homeland.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO NOVOLIPETSK METAL PLANT WORKERS

LD131313Y PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the builders, assembly workers, machinebuilders, metallurgists, designers and all participants in the construction of the No 6 blast furnace complex at the Novolipetsk Order of Lenin metallurgical plant.

Dear Comrades, I heartily congratulate you on your great labor victory, on the successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges in commissioning ahead of schedule the powerful No 6 blast furnace at the Novolipetsk Order of Lenin metallurgical plant. Your labor victory is a specific contribution in the fulfillment of the tasks set at the 25th CPSU Congress for raising the efficiency and quality of the work. It is a fine gift for the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The metallurgists of the plant have pledged to smelt before the end of the present year not less than 200,000 tons of cast iron. The construction in a short time of such a large and technically involved industrial complex is the result of the selfless labor of the workers and the engineering and technical staff, the great organizational work of the party organizations, the manifestations of the creative and noble responsibility of all the participants in the militant socialist competition which has been widely undertaken according to the principle of the workers' relay, the mass introduction of brigade contracting, and other frontranking methods of organizing construction work, an expression of the enthusiasm of the Komsomol members and young people at a shock-work site of the 5-year plan.

In fact, you have displayed our great possibilities for speed up the construction and commissioning of production capacities. It is important that this example is continued also in your construction of the large workshop for the cold rolling of sheet carbon steel, which is very necessary for the country.

I am sure that the valuable experience of the Lipetsk Oblast party organization in mobilizing collectives for speeding up the construction of installations to be commissioned will become widespread in the country and serve the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the cause of raising the efficiency of capital investments.

I wish you, dear Comrades, an even higher hoisting of the banner of the socialist competition for efficiency and quality and the achievement of new successes for the good of our great homeland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS, CHAIRMEN DISCUSS BUDGET

LD101802Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the convening of the 10th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 9th convocation, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ordered the budget-planning and other standing commissions of the Supreme Soviet Chambers to make a preliminary examination of: the USSR state plan for economic and social development for next year; the implementation of the plan for economic and social development for this year; the USSR state budget for 1979; and the report on the fulfillment of the USSR state budget for 1977.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium has ordered these commissions to draft conclusions on these topics for the chambers. The order of the discussion of these documents was examined today at a conference of standing commission chairmen, which was chaired by Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the issue was delivered by Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Taking part in the conference was Ryabov, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Also today, a joint session of planning and budget commissions and representatives of other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers was held in the Kremlin. Sixteen joint preparatory commissions of deputies were formed, to examine the corresponding sections of next year's plan and budget on branches of the national economy, basic indexes of the plan and budget, and plans and budgets of union republics.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 10 November adds: "A report on the state plan of USSR economic and social development for 1979 and progress in fulfilling the state plan of USSR economic and social development in 1978 was given by Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Participants in the session also heard a report by USSR Finance Minister Garbuzov on the USSR state budget for 1979 and the fulfillment of the state budget for 1977."

["The session of the permanent commissions was attended by Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shitikov and Rubens, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers; Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees and plans; and finance ministers of union republics."]

TOMSKIY OBKOM REPLIES TO EARLIER CRITICISM IN PRAVDA

LD091337Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 2 LD

[Reply by Ye. Ligachev, first secretary of Tomskiy Obkom, under general heading "After Criticism"]

[Text] The Tomskiy Obkom reports that the article published in PRAVDA under the heading "Oil From the Depths" (PRAVDA 14 July 1978) raises important problems of the accelerated development of the oblast's oil resources and their introduction into the national economy.

The Tomsk geologists have undertaken, in the remaining period of the 5-year plan, to double the volume of oil-prospecting and geophysical work, particularly in the paleozoic deposits. This task was discussed again recently at a scientific-practical conference convened by the obkom, which made it possible to determine the directions and concentration of geophysical and prospecting work. A geophysical research division of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Affiliate has been created in Tomsk and the construction of a major computer center is being completed in Kolpashevo city.

At the same time the obkom believes that the RSFSR Ministry of Geology is resolving only slowly the questions of determining the methods for research into the reservoir properties of paleozoic deposits which are promising with respect to oil, as well as problems of the direct search for deposits by geophysical research. The USSR Ministry of Geology has still not balanced material and technical supplies against the sharp increase in geological prospecting work. The extent of the USSR Ministry of Construction's participation in the erection of housing and a geologists' production base in Kolpashevo has not yet been determined either.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

GOOD POTATO HARVEST PRODUCED IN BELORUSSIA

LD110811 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 10 November reports that farmers in Belorussia have produced a good harvest of potatoes. For the first time they harvested up to 180 quintals of potatoes per hectare, 49 quintals more than last year. A total of 2.28 tons of potatoes have been dispatched to processing points and markets, the radio says. In Tadzhikistan, the station adds, sowing equipment has left for the fields again to plant beans, rye and rape on land from which cotton and vegetables have been harvested.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 12 NOV

LD130314 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 12 November reports that plowing for corn is continuing in Krymskaya Oblast. More than 30,000 hectares will be allocated to corn in the oblast, each yielding an average of 53 quintals.

In Kirovogradskaya Oblast, the radio says, the lifting of sugar beets has been completed, with 3.4 million tons delivered to procurement points.

The sugar beet harvest has also been completed in Moldavia, the station says, where the highest yield was 350 quintals per hectare.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that Uzbek farmers have harvested nearly 5.1 million tons of raw cotton. They have another 600,000 tons to gather in order to fulfill their socialist pledges.

In Kirghizia, the station says, agricultural machinery is being repaired. By 1 February, 20,000 tractors and more than 10,000 other agricultural machines are to be overhauled.

At 1600 GMT the station reports that in the Ukraine 18 million tons of sugar beets have been delivered from farms to refineries.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD OBLAST AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD031055Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] LENTASS--The tasks of enhancing agricultural production efficiency in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of agrarian policy, were examined at a conference of the oblast's responsible party and soviet workers.

G.V. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, took part in the conference.

BRIEFS

NEW CORN-HARVESTING COMBINE--Work is in progress on the last grain corn plots. A new corn-harvesting combine, the Khersonets-200, is undergoing production tests this year. It is said that the new combine can harvest six rows of corn simultaneously, whereas its predecessors harvested only two. It not only separates the cobs and cleans them but also threshes them right away. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD]

COSMONAUTS' DOCTOR DISCUSSES READAPTATION PROGRESS

LD111646Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Special correspondent Petr Pelekhov interview with crew's doctor, Robert Vasilyevich Yakovlev, on cosmonauts' postflight readaptation at Baykonur Cosmodrome--recorded, date of interview not given]

[Question] Robert Vasilyevich! [passage indistinct] Please tell us your present feelings about the state of the cosmonauts.

[Answer] In general, the conclusion is that they are daily recovering their health. They are adapting very well, and I think fast enough, to earth conditions and are gradually (?able) to make more complex their earth regimen and the volume of their physical training. For the second day now Sasha Ivanchenkov is enjoying--true, only for short periods of time--his favorite sport, tennis. He (?played) with pleasure despite some painful muscles, especially in his back, but this circumstance [words indistinct].

Coordination, of course, is still suffering. Of no less importance at the present time, of course, is the appearance of fatigue at the end of the day. Well, this is because the crew are undergoing quite intensive medical research, and have been put onto new prophylactics means with regard to their readaptation. Of course, they have not yet become accustomed to these earth loadings, but I is pleased that this process is progressing fairly actively. It is obvious that it should not be rushed in this situation.

Well, now the process--to use space terminology--of acute readaptation to earth conditions has evidently passed. Of course, (?some effects) remain and will continue for quite a long time, but it is the task of the doctors and other experienced specialists to create every condition for the normal restoration of the cosmonauts' organisms.

Cosmonauts Leave Cosmodrome

LD131236Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baykonur Cosmodrome, November 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports:

It took the heroes of the 140-day outer space expedition only ten days to get again used to the force of terrestrial gravity. In the opinion of physicians, the first and the most acute period of the crew's readaptation is already past. No unexpected changes have been found in the state of health of the cosmonauts.

Vladimir Kovaknok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov met today with experts, who prepared the launching and told them about their work in orbit. Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, who was in a space flight for the first time, planted a tree in the alley of the cosmonauts, in parting with the cosmodrome. The participants in the longest ever outer space mission are expected to arrive in the stellar township near Moscow on November 14. They have been away from their homes for more than five months now.